"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; threatening tomorrow; brisk northwest winds.
Full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,681. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS PUSHED BACK IN 160-MILE BATTLE; IMPERIAL GUARD IS REPORTED CUT TO PIECES; NEW ALLIED ARMY IS PROBABLY IN ACTION

AUSTRIAN ARMY IN DEADLY TRAP

Officially Reported by Petrograd to be Retreating with Great Losses.

CAMPAIGN MAY COLLAPSE

Przemysl, the Last Remaining Stronghold in Galicia, Being Invested by Invaders.

ADVANCE ON GERMANY NEAR

Vienna Making Hasty Preparations for Defense — Possibility of Famine in Dual Empire.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—The Russian General Staff in an official communication issued tonight, says:

"In the sphere of operations around Rawa (thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg in Galicia) the Russian forces continue a number of serious engagements. The Austrian Army which has been operating in the direction of Kholm (Chelm) is retiring, repulsed by the Russian troops, which have taken numerous prisoners, together with artillery and ammunition trains.

"Five hundred Austrians are in hospitals suffering from dysentery, which is said to be ravaging the enemy.

"On the German front there have been only insignificant skirmishes."

Earlier in the day the following announcement was given out:

"The Austrian army corps between the River Vistula and the River Bug are retreating with enormous losses.

"The resistance of the enemy has been broken.

"There are evidences of the possibility of a famine in Austria."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—The Petrograd correspondent of The London Times says that if the operations now proceeding between the Vistula and the Bug result in the Russians overthrowing the Austrians the road to Berlin will be practically clear.

Official reports from Petrograd state that Russian troops are gradually surrounding Przemysl, which will soon either surrender or be taken by assault. Przemysl is a strong fortress, 50 miles west of Lemberg, and its fall would mean the loss of the last stronghold in Galicia of the Austrians. It will clear the way to an advance of the Russians westward toward the junction of their forces on the East Prussian frontier.

TRAP AUSTRIA'S MAIN ARMY.

Russians Surround It on Three Sides—Bog Land in Rear.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—After the fight at Lemberg, now renamed Lvov, the Austrian main armies occupied the line from Opolje through Zamost to Belz, for the most part in Russian territory. The Russians promptly assumed the offensive along the whole line, and among the trophies of this little victory were documents belonging to the Austrian Headquarters Staff, including an urgent appeal to the German forces to come to Austria's aid.

With the loss of Lemberg the position of the Austrians became critical. Their left at daylight yesterday directed a hot attack on a point between Lublin and Kholm, (Chelm,) but were beaten back with terrible losses. The Tenth Austrian Army Corps lost 5,000 prisoners in this attempt to break through the Russian defense, and was compelled to retire or be cut off. This retirement brings them into unfavorable country about the San and Vistula Rivers, where there are large areas of impracticable bog land.

The Russians are advancing in large force along a front reaching from the Vistula to the Bug, which are about a hundred miles apart. The armies which marched upon Lemberg from the east must now be well in the rear of the Austrian main armies, with the Russians on three sides and extensive marshes in the rear of the fourth side.

Army's Position Critical.

The tactical position of the Austrian forces must be pronounced exceedingly critical, and the fate not only of the armies but of Austria itself may probably be decided before these lines are in print.

News has just come in that the Russians have broken the Austrian centre west of Krasnostawce, about twenty miles southeast of Lublin. A whole Austrian regiment, the Forty-fifth, comprising its commander, 44 officers, and 1,600 men, surrendered en masse.

The Austrians' appeal for help to their German allies was evidently heard, for the Russians have attacked a German division that has already made its appearance on the left bank of the Vistula. We are perfectly sure here that the German division has shared the fate of the Austrians.

On the East Prussian front there has been nothing beyond unimportant affairs for some days. The sally from Konigsberg and the burning of the

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News

The British Press Bureau announces that the plans of Gen. Joffre are being carried out in the big battles now being fought on a 160-mile front, from Nanteuil-le-Hardouin to Verdun, and that the German Army has been checked and is being driven back in a northeasterly direction.

An announcement in Paris confirming this retreat was followed later by an official report in more moderate tone, announcing an advance by the Allies' left wing without serious opposition, fighting in the centre, with alternate retreats and advances and successes on the right wing.

A news dispatch from Boulogne says Gen. Pau announces that the allied forces under Gen. French and Gen. d'Amade have been victorious at Frocy-sur-Oise. The English, who were on the left, were confronted by the German Imperial Guard, under the Crown Prince, and are said to have annihilated the Guard, who refused to surrender.

The Russian General Staff reports that the Russian troops are closing in on the fortress at Przemysl, fifty miles west of Lemberg, and that this last remaining stronghold of the Austrians in Galicia will soon surrender or be taken by assault.

The Germans have overwhelmed a Belgian force at Melle and are advancing on Ghent.

The Belgians announce from Antwerp that they have repulsed a German advance against that city.

The Japanese advance guard against the Kiao-Chau fortifications is making poor progress on account of the condition of the roads. In one instance they covered only ten miles in two days.

China has been warned by Germany that she will be held responsible for permitting the Japanese and British forces to cross her territory.

SECRET WIRELESS PLANT IN ROME

Marconi Discovers It by New Invention and Italian Government Raids It.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Sept. 7.—An unpleasant impression has been created in Rome through Mr. Marconi's personal discovery by means of a new controlling apparatus of his own invention that a high-power wireless station has been installed secretly in the interior of the headquarters of an influential foreign religious order situated in the very heart of Rome.

The installation proved so strong as to be capable of transmitting and receiving radiograms to and from the principal long distance stations in the world.

The Corriere della Sera is informed that Mr. Marconi solved the mystery before leaving for Genoa a few days ago, and that the Italian Government raided the premises, seized the apparatus and demolished the wireless station.

The matter is to come before the law courts, seeing that Italy, like most other countries, reserves the right of exercising control over wireless telegraphy in her own country.

BRITISH SUBMARINE HITS GERMAN FLEET

Invades Bremerhaven Harbor, Fires Two Torpedoes, Hides on Bottom and Then Gets Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HULL, England, Sept. 7. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Early last week destroyers and submarines of the British fleet by close surveillance discovered the passage between the mines which the German destroyers used in coming out to the North Sea. With that information a flotilla of submarines and destroyers proceeded to round up the German ships. When the operation was finished the British vessels returned to their base with the exception of one submarine.

There was much anxiety as to the fate of this vessel, and as nearly a day passed without any news of her the fleet began to conclude she had been lost. Just as this fear began to be viewed as a certainty the submarine came calmly into the midst of the fleet and asked to be replenished.

The excitement among the bluejackets at the return of the wanderer spread to every ship. The questions on every lip were, "Where has she been and what has she been doing?" The explanation was soon forthcoming, and all who heard it were thrilled at the daring feat accomplished by the commander and crew.

The submarine actually had penetrated into the harbor of Bremerhaven, where she fired two torpedoes. The Germans were panic-stricken, in the midst of which the submarine went to sleep on the bottom of the harbor. For hours the ship and crew remained there while the harbor was being trawled, but the nets fortunately passed over her. As soon as he considered it was safe the commander gave orders to proceed out of the German harbor, the submarine returning across the North Sea without mishap.

Harvers of the France-Prussian War.

"La Debacle," (The Downfall,) Emile Zola's wonderful story of the shattered French Army in 1870, will be published in The Sunday Sun, beginning today.—Advt.

PATHFINDER LOST 246 OF HER MEN

Roll of Cruiser Sunk by Mine Shows 242 Missing, Admiralty Reports.

VESSEL BLOWN TO ATOMS

And Sank in Four Minutes While Her Wireless Was Calling to Fleet for Aid.

SEA STREWN WITH DEBRIS

Cruiser's Stern High in Air an Instant After Trawler Felt Shock of Exploding Magazine.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The casualty list for the cruiser Pathfinder, which was sunk in striking a mine in the North Sea, as officially given out tonight, shows that four men were killed and thirteen wounded and that 242 men are missing.

An earlier official announcement said that Capt. Leake and several other officers were saved. This report placed the casualties among the ship's officers at 1 killed, 8 missing, 1 seriously wounded, and 1 slightly wounded.

The number of men picked up by torpedo boats after the cruiser sank is variously estimated at from fifty to ninety.

An eye-witness, describing the sinking of the cruiser, said:

"In less than a minute after the explosion we saw the smoke of two vessels, and suddenly two torpedo boats came into view, tearing through the water. We tried to attract their attention, but they made straight for the scene of the wreck. I don't know how any wireless operator could have sent a message from the cruiser, as there seemed to be no time for anything. The ship's back must have been broken, and the two minutes following the explosion and before she sank must have been terrible. But somebody seems to have kept his head, and a wireless message was certainly sent out. Three other destroyers soon arrived. One appeared to have men standing by the guns and on the lookout for submarines."

The Pathfinder flew the pennant of Capt. Francis Martin Leake, whose ancestor was Admiral of the Fleet and First Lord of the Admiralty in the time of Queen Anne. The cruiser had a displacement of 3,000 tons. She was slightly smaller than the British cruiser Amphion, which was sunk in the same manner on Aug. 6. Apparently the Pathfinder was on the same sort of duty as the Amphion, being the parent ship of a flotilla of destroyers in Scottish waters.

The Pathfinder was built for scouting purposes and was very fast. She re-entered the service last October and was reported a short time ago as having engaged a German cruiser.

The Admiralty is not alarmed by the fate of the cruiser. It expects such disasters, and is taking steps to reduce their number. It is now believed that the Germans are using trawlers and other fishing boats to plant mines.

Sank in Four Minutes.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERWICK, Scotland, Sept. 7.—Although there are conflicting statements, it is reported on good authority that the Captain and fifty of the crew of the British cruiser Pathfinder, which was blown up by a mine in the North Sea, have been saved.

The disaster to the Pathfinder occurred about ten miles north of St. Abb's Head, Scotland. She is said to have disappeared in four minutes. A trawler about three miles away obtained the clearest view of the disaster.

The skipper's story is that his men were below getting a meal when the vessel was suddenly shaken. They went on deck and saw the cruiser in a perpendicular position, her stern up. She poised thus for a moment, then there was a terrible explosion and the cruiser was blown to atoms. A torpedo destroyer was five or six miles from the spot where the disaster occurred, and she arrived within fifteen minutes.

By 6 o'clock there were on the scene five destroyers, four Granton trawlers, a motor lifeboat, a St. Abb's motor fishing boat, and six steam drifters. They remained picking up all the survivors they could find.

The mine seems to have struck the cruiser close to her magazine. So terrific had been the explosion that of the woodwork found floating in the sea, only one piece was large enough to support a drowning man.

The salvage included portions of masts, oars, and lifebuoys bearing the name Pathfinder, torn clothing, crownless caps, letters, boots, a Bible, an easy chair, which, oddly enough, was quite undamaged; a marine's tunic, with long-service medals, and a postal-

Continued on Page 4.

GERMANS' MARCH ON PARIS

Philip Gibbs the Novelist Tells How It Was Met and Deflected.

FRANCE'S SWIFT ACTION

Myriads of Troops Hurried to the Defense of Paris and the Threatened Centre.

LONG LINES OF REFUGEES

Into Paris from the North, Out by Every Other Road — One Line Unbroken for 60 Miles.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PIERRE DU VAUVRAY, Sept. 6.—England received a hint yesterday as to a change in the German campaign, but only those who have been, as I have, into the very heart of this monstrous horror of war, seeing the flight of hundreds of thousands of people before an overwhelming enemy and following the lines of the Allied Armies in their steady retirement before an apparently irresistible advance, may realize even dimly the meaning of the amazing transformation that has happened during the last few days.

For when I wrote my last dispatch from Arques-la-Bataille after my adventures along the French and English lines it seemed as inevitable as the rising of next day's sun that the Germans should enter Paris on the very day when I wrote my dispatch. Still not a single shot has come crashing upon the French fortifications.

At least a million men—that is no exaggeration of a light pen, but the sober and actual truth—were advancing steadily upon the capital last Tuesday. They were close to Beauvais when I escaped from what was then a death trap. They were fighting our British troops at Creil when I came to that town. Upon the following days they were holding our men in the forest of Compiegne. They had been as near to Paris as Senlis, almost within gunshot of the outer forts.

"Nothing seems to stop them," said many soldiers with whom I spoke. "We kill them and kill them, but they come on."

The situation seemed to me almost ready for the supreme tragedy—the capture or destruction of Paris. The northwest of France lay very open to the enemy, abandoned as far south as Abbeville and Amiens, too lightly held by a mixed army corps of French and Algerian troops with their headquarters at Aumale.

Here was an easy way to Paris.

Always obsessed with the idea that the Germans must come from the east, the almost fatal error of this war, the French had girdled Paris with almost impenetrable forts on the east side, from those of Ecouen and Montmorency, by the far-flung forts of Chelles and Champigny, to those of Susy and Villeneuve, on the outer lines of the triple cordon; but on the west side, between Pontoise and Versailles, the defenses of Paris were weak. I say "were," because during the last three days thousands of men have been digging trenches and throwing up ramparts. Only the snakelike Seine, twining into a Pegoud loop, forms a natural defense to the western approach to the city, none too secure against men who have crossed many rivers in their desperate assaults.

The German Opportunity.

This, then, was the Germans' chance; it was for this that they had fought their way westward and southward through incessant battlefields from Mons and Charlerol to St. Quentin and Amiens, and down to Creil and Compiegne, flinging away human life as though it were but rubbish for deathpits. The prize of Paris, Paris the great and beautiful, seemed to be within their grasp.

It was their intention to smash their way into it by this western entry and then to skin it alive. Holding this city at ransom, it was their idea to force France to her knees under threat of making a vast and desolate ruin of all those palaces and churches and noble buildings in which the soul of French history is enshrined.

They might have done it but for one thing which has upset all the cold-blooded calculations of their staff, that thing which perhaps I may be pardoned for calling the miracle. They might have done it, I think, last Wednesday and Thursday, even perhaps as late as last Friday.

I am not saying these things from rumor and hearsay. I am writing from the evidence of my own eyes after traveling several hundreds of miles in France during the last four days along the main strategical lines, grim sentinels guarding the last barriers to that approaching death which is sweeping on its way through France to the rich harvest of Paris, which it was eager to destroy.

There was only one thing to do to escape from the menace of this death. By all the ways open, by any way, the population of Paris emptied itself like rushing rivers of humanity along all the lines which promised anything like safety.

Only those stayed behind to whom life means very little away from Paris and who if death came desired to die in the city of their life.

Again I write from what I saw and to tell the honest truth from what I suffered, for the fatigue of this hunting for facts behind the screen of war is exhausting to all but one's moral strength, and even to that.

I found myself in the midst of a new and extraordinary activity of the French and English Armies. Regiments were being rushed up to the centre of the allied forces toward Creil, Montdidier, and Novon. That was before last Tuesday, when the English troops were fighting hard at Creil.

This great movement continued for several days, putting to a severe test the French railway system, which is so wonderfully organized that it achieved this mighty transportation of troops with clockwork regularity. Working to a time table dictated by some great brain which in Headquarters Staff of the French Army, calculated with perfect precision the conditions of a network of lines on which troop trains might be run to a given point. It was an immense victory of organization, and a movement which heartened one observer at least to believe that the German deathblow would again be averted.

All In Splendid Spirits.

I saw regiment after regiment entraining. Men from the southern provinces, speaking the patois of the south; men from the eastern departments whom I had seen a month before, at the beginning of the war, at Chalons and Epernay and Nancy, and men from the southwest and centre of France, in garrisons along the Loire. They were all in splendid spirits and utterly undaunted by the rapidity of the German advance.

"It is nothing, my little one," said a dirty, unshaved gentleman with the laughing eyes of a D'Artagnan; "we shall bite their heads off. These brutal bosches are going to put themselves in a guetapens, a veritable deathtrap. We shall have them at last."

Many of them had fought at Longwy and along the heights of the Vosges. The youngest of them had bristling beards, their blue coats with turned-back flaps were war-worn and flanked with the dust of long marches; their red trousers were sloppy and stained, but they had not forgotten how to laugh, and the gallantry of their spirits was a joy to see.

They are very proud, these French soldiers, of fighting side by side with their old foes. The English now, after long centuries of strife, from Edward, the Black Prince, to Wellington are their brothers in arms upon the battlefields, and because I am English they offered me their cigarettes and made me one of them. But I realized even then that the individual is of no account in this inhuman business of war.

It is only masses of men that matter, moved by common obedience at the dictation of mysterious far-off powers, and I thanked Heaven that masses of men were on the move rapidly in vast numbers and in the right direction to support the French lines which had fallen back from Amiens a few hours before I left that town, and whom I had followed in their retirement, back and back, with the English always strengthening their left, but retiring with them almost to the outskirts of Paris itself.

Just One Hope for Paris.

Only this could save Paris—the rapid strengthening of the allied front by enormous reserves strong enough to hold back the arrow-shaped battering ram of the enemy's main army.

Undoubtedly the French Headquarters Staff was working heroically and with fine intelligence to save the situation at the very gates of Paris. The country was being swept absolutely clean of troops in all parts of France, where they had been waiting as reserves.

It was astounding to me to see, after those three days of rushing troop trains and of crowded stations not large enough to contain the regiments, how on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last an air of profound solitude

Continued on Page 2.

Imported Russian Caucasian at most popular prices. 7 Maiden Lane. Fifth ave. corner.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DRESS MAN, Moves to 565 5th Ave. Custom Office Outfitter.

ALLIES TAKE OFFENSIVE

Advance, Driving Back the Germans to the Northeast.

LITTLE OPPOSED ON LEFT

Combats on the Ourcq River, Northeast of Paris, Are Favorable to the Allies.

BRITISH WIPE OUT GUARDS?

Germany's Crack Corps, Led by Crown Prince, Said to Have Been Destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 11:35 P. M.—The Official Bureau made this announcement tonight:

"Gen. Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a northeast direction the German forces opposed to them."

PARIS, Sept. 7, 11:29 P. M.—This official communication was issued here tonight:

"First—The Allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition from the enemy.

"Second—The situation is unchanged on our centre in the region of Verdun, our forces alternately advancing and retiring. There have been some partial successes on our right in the Vosges.

"Third—The advancing troops and the Allies, defending Paris, have had several combats on the Ourcq River, with the results in favor of the Allies."

"Fourth—The Minister of War has telegraphed to the Governor of Maubeuge, expressing the Government's admiration for the heroic defense and saying: 'Stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon.'

"The Commander in Chief has placed the name of the Governor of Maubeuge in the order of the day for his splendid defense."

An official bulletin given out in the afternoon told of the beginning of a general action, and said that the Germans had begun to retire. The bulletin read:

"A general action has started on the line through Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, Meaux, Sezanne, and Vitry-le-François and extending to Verdun.

"Thanks to the very vigorous action of our troops, strongly supported by the British, the Germans started retiring.

"The Germans had advanced Saturday and Sunday into the region between Coulommiers and La Ferte-Gaucher.

"In the Austro-Russian theatre of operations twelve divisions of the Austrian Army in the vicinity of Lemberg, Galicia, have been completely destroyed."

IMPERIAL GUARD DESTROYED?

Boulogne Reports Defeat of Crown Prince's Army by the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 7. (Dispatch to The London Evening News.)—A telegram received this morning from Gen. Pau, commanding in the north of France, announces a great victory by the allied forces under Gen. French and Gen. d'Amade at Précy-sur-Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

The Allies were drawn across the north of Paris, with the centre resting on Précy. The English Army, under Gen. French, was on the left, and the French, under Gen. d'Amade, on the right.

The English troops had in front of them the German Imperial Guard under the command, it is believed, of the Crown Prince.

On both wings, it is reported, the Allies were successful. The German left was held by the French, and retired toward the northeast. The right was crushed by the British and forced to retire to the north.

The Imperial Guard, which was ordered to surrender, was annihilated by the British. It is reported that the Crown Prince was in their midst.

I have been allowed to see the original telegram from Gen. Pau, addressed to the authorities here.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The British Press Bureau has received no confirmation of the Boulogne dispatch telling of the British victory over the German Imperial Guard.

GERMAN LOSSES 350,000.

Officer of Kaiser Quoted as Expressing Fear of Disaster.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—A Post correspondent, wiring from a point not given in the dispatch, has seen a letter from a high German officer invalided home, in which he says:

"The war is not going quite as we expected, and the resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary. We are beginning to feel nervous as to results.

"The German losses are terrible; so terrible that the Emperor has forbidden their disclosure. Our Generals have been wantonly wasteful of our men, who have been mowed down in thousands.

"While it is impossible to say what our losses are, I estimate them at between 350,000 and 400,000. If they continue at this rate we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

NEW ALLIES' ARMY IN ACTION?

London Suggests Hidden Operations Are Being Pushed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—All the military experts here agree that the battle now being waged in France is critical for both armies and of great strategic importance. The Chronicle says this morning:

"The battle front is said by the Bordeaux communiqué to extend from Nauteuil-le-Haudonin, which is a place northeast of Paris and half way to Soissons, through Meaux, Sezanne, and Vitry le François to Verdun, being a total distance of about 160 miles.

"The allied army is therefore extended through a great segment of a circle, and the situation is exceedingly interesting. A great deal depends on the strength of the Allies. If they have sufficient strength to close upon one or both flanks of the enemy, his advance may be paralyzed and its success endangered.

"An attempt of the Germans to break through the allied centre would offer supreme opportunities to powerful armies, well led, striking at the enemy's flank and working around to his rear. On the other hand, if the force and leading of the Germans should give them supremacy by breaking through the allied centre, they may be able to divide the line and strike at both its parts in succession.

"The movement of the German right wing may have been determined by operations of which little has been heard. The French evacuated Lille some days since in a surprising manner, but it may yet be recovered. The Germans have abandoned the western part of France, and are no longer at Lille.

"It would not be surprising if a new army, developed in this quarter, was advancing rapidly southeastward. Certainly there are possibilities in this campaign which are not generally recognized. The Allies will certainly grow in strength."

Germans Must Win Now or Never.

The Chronicle further says:

"The French and British forces have scored a distinct success. The Germans opposed to them are in retreat across the Marne. Whether this retreat is due solely to the offensive movement of the allied left wing or also to sudden concern for the safety of their line of communication is not clear. Probably both these factors compel the Germans to yield ground.

"On Saturday the allied cavalry was aiming at the German flank. This is the first retreat of a strong section of the main German Army since the war began.

"Concerning the tide of battle along the rest of the front there is no news.

"Apparently the German object is to break through the French line by sheer weight somewhere to the south of Rheims. The consequences, as they foresee them, would be that the main French Army, hitherto intact, would be divided into two halves, of which the western half would probably fall back upon Paris and the Loire and the eastern half upon the frontier fortresses and the Seine.

"The Germans are staking everything on this throw. It is absolutely essential to their success in this war that they should strike a decisive blow now in order to free a portion of their main army for the eastern theatre of war.

Fabian Tactics Foil Invaders.

"Hitherto, despite their irresistible advance, they have achieved nothing decisive. Their plans have been defeated by the Fabian strategy of the French and British commanders, who have followed the method employed by Wellington in the Peninsula war.

"That after almost the continuous retirement, lasting nearly a month, the Allies, and particularly the British contingent, which had throughout to bear the brunt of the German pressure, should have the spirit and physical strength not merely to assume the offensive, but to press it home so well as to compel the enemy to retire is an amazing proof, both of the cohesion and recuperative power of the allied armies and of the skill of the allied commanders. It is an excellent augury."

The Star's military expert asks:

"Has some movement been initiated from the coast, making the German swerve southeastward necessary from motives of precaution?"

The Daily News comments: "The situation is one of intense, not to say dramatic, interest. It looks as if four German armies coming through Belgium and Luxemburg, were manoeuvring so as to interpose themselves between four French armies on the Marne and three French armies, still on the upper Meuse and Moselle. If so the German commander, whoever he may be, is again setting the rules of war at defiance by marching along the front of the Anglo-French Army, which is concentrated on the Marne, in order to envelop its right flank.

"In the course of this daring manoeuvre he is giving a chance to his adversary to resume the offensive and, by striking at both his flanks simultaneously, force him to retire in order to save his communications through Belgium.

"If such a movement could be undertaken in co-operation with a subsidiary force operating from one of the French ports, say the defended ports of Calais or Dunkirk, the German right wing, thrown forward with such reckless impetuosity, would be placed in a position from which it could only extricate itself after heavy fighting and enormous loss.

"Our sea power has hardly yet begun to make its influence felt. The fleet has an offensive as well as a defensive rôle, for while it shuts down on our own coasts it lays open the enemy's frontiers and gives us opportunities which are denied to our ad-

Germany Again Reported Ready for Peace; Mr. Straus Confers with Mr. Bryan and Diplomats

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—John Callan O'Laughlin, Washington correspondent of The Chicago Herald, in his dispatch to his paper tonight says:

"Germany, declaring that she has France beaten to her knees, desires to enter into negotiations for the termination of the great world conflict now raging. Austria, which has suffered terrific defeats in Servia and Galicia, has indorsed the attitude of her ally. Germany believes Great Britain, Russia, and France are in a receptive frame of mind.

"As proof that something has been done with reference to peace, it may be stated:

"That Oscar Straus, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, former Ambassador to Turkey, and American Member of the International Tribunal at The Hague, came hurriedly to Washington today. He saw Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. Bryan at once conferred with the President. Then the Secretary summoned the various Ambassadors to his home for private conferences. The German Ambassador came hurriedly to Washington. He, too, saw the Secretary of State. Following the Secretary's interviews with the Ambassadors, Mr. Straus called upon the diplomats.

"At 4 o'clock this afternoon the German Ambassador and Mr. Straus took the same train for New York. Before his departure Mr. Straus made a statement in the course of an interview this morning which is significant: 'The time may come—in fact must come—when our good offices or mediation will be the hope and the tangible instrument in bringing about cessation of hostilities and the hope can only be realized by following the policy of neutrality.'

"In view of this, the inference is drawn that Mr. Straus, while here today, sought to hasten the time for the exercise of our mediation and that Secretary Bryan grasped at his suggestion.

"Of course," said a German authority tonight, "it is to our interest to make peace now and, naturally, we will try to bring it about. We are in a position which enables us to impose conditions. If we were to wait this might not be possible. At the same time, I believe we will decisively defeat the French and English in the battle now raging, and that we will then turn around and beat the Russians. But even if we succeed on land, there is the British fleet, which is too big for us to destroy. We have nothing more to gain by the prolongation of war, and we would be exceedingly gratified if peace could be obtained."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
Be sure of all pure sparkling bottled water.—Advt.

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

versaries. If not now, then later in the campaign the time must come when we shall use our sea supremacy."

The Morning Post's military expert says:

"The situation now has become distinctly promising. It offers a favorable opportunity for the Allies to assume the offensive against the Germans' right wing, of which they will no doubt avail themselves fully. The position or the troops with the left thrown forward to Nanteuil-le-Haudouin would appear favorable for an immediate attack on the enemy's flank, which might well lead to a decisive result.

"To us the situation is doubly satisfactory because there is every reason to suppose that the British troops will be in the thick of the fighting and in more enviable circumstances than they have hitherto enjoyed.

"The issue of the battle, which, no doubt, began yesterday, will depend mainly on two things—the ability of the French to resist successfully the frontal attack which they will doubtless sustain to the east of Sezanne, and the massing of an adequate force on the left to drive the flank attack home."

Thinks Allies' Position Good.

Col. Repington, the military correspondent of The Times, says:

"The French communiqué shows that the Allies have taken the offensive against the German armies in their front, and that on the left and left centre of the Allies the Germans have been driven back.

"The attack of the Allies appears to be general and to extend along the whole front, from Verdun on the right to Paris on the left.

"The flanks of the Allies' line rest on these two powerful fortresses, and as the whole strength of the Anglo-French armies is probably in line and outflank the Germans on the allied left, battle is engaged under good conditions.

"The Germans had advanced by Saturday as far south of the Marne as Coulommiers. In the face of the vigorous attack of the French, who were powerfully assisted by the British Army, the German troops were compelled to retreat. How far they went back and what fortune befell our arms yesterday the communiqué does not state.

"The battle extends over a front of 120 miles, and several days may elapse before a decision is reached. In the situation in which the armies stand, defeat will be more disastrous to the Germans than to us."

REPORTS KAISER NOW AT METZ

London Thinks His Presence Indicates a Strong Attack on Verdun.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Paris says that the Excelsior's Basle correspondent telegraphs his paper that the German Emperor and the Imperial Headquarters Staff are reported to be at Metz.

The belief is growing here that a great battle is being fought at Verdun, the strong fortress of France on the Meuse near the French frontier.

It is generally agreed that Emperor William is inspecting the field of operation in that neighborhood. Reports disagree as to his whereabouts, but all agree that he is in the vicinity of the Franco-Prussan border, if not on French soil.

If the Fourth German Army, marching south, cuts off the retreat of the French eastern armies, which have been holding the Germans in check between Toul, fourteen miles west of Nancy, and Epinal, near the Alsace frontier, it might repeat the coup which in 1870 drove Gen. Bourbaki and his army of 150,000 men into Switzerland.

ALLIES PRESSING HARD.

Paris Hears French Shell Germans Vigorously as They Retire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The engagements which began Saturday and Sunday east and northeast of the French capital developed today into one of the most important battles of the campaign.

According to one report about the fighting today, which was going on to the east and northeast of Paris, the German forces had their backs toward the capital.

French troops, it was said, were harassing their march. From time to time the Germans turned and engaged the French at their back, while French shells fell continually in the German rear.

In some quarters it is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 men are engaged in the combat. The French troops are strongly supported by the British soldiers who passed through Paris several days ago.

The position chosen by the allied forces to give battle to the invaders is declared most favorable, having near its centre the strongly intrenched camp at Chalons-sur-Marne.

Nearly all the railroads in every direction around the city were reserved today for the use of the military authorities, while large numbers of private automobiles and taxicabs have been employed in conveying provisions to the scene of operations.

The Germans reached the region around Coulommiers and La Ferté-Gaucher, thirty and forty miles, respectively, to the east of Paris, when detachments, covering the flanks of the main German Army, encountered advanced detachments of the Allies, who drove them back.

The wounded began coming into Paris this afternoon.

The inhabitants of Paris gathered in crowds near the gates of the city to watch the passage of military dispatch bearers, who from time to time came dashing in from the east in automobiles.

DON'T EXPECT SIEGE NOW.

French Newspapers Look for a Great Battle Near Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Echo de Paris analyses the military situation thus:

"Four days ago a sudden attack on Paris was considered imminent. Then we were told officially that the mass of the enemy's forces had abandoned its northern positions and seemed definitely renouncing the enveloping movement which forced our troops to retire from Belgium. From yesterday's communiqués we are still unable, even by reading between the lines, to perceive the enemy's general plan. The only fact that is clear is that an action is taking place not far from the city walls. Our troops of the outer city defense army are engaged along the River Ourcq, while the left wing of our northern army opposes the German right in the Grand Morin Valley. Fighting also continues at our centre and on our right in Lorraine, and along the Vosges.

"What, therefore, can be the object of the main German force, which, closely watched by us on both flanks, continues to advance southeast? It seems certain that they are seeking a decisive struggle with our principal forces in the southern Champagne country. Obviously, our leaders will meet the enemy's wishes only if our success seems assured."

Albert de Mun, writing to The Echo de Paris from Bordeaux, makes a similar summing up of the situation:

Says German Plans Failed.

"The first German hope was to destroy our armies, as in 1870. That failing, they presumably expected to overcome Paris by a coup de panique, perhaps even capturing the President and Ministers. Our firm resistance, the departure of the Government, Gen. Gallieni's energy, and the city's courage reversed their hopes; so now, daring surprise manoeuvres having failed, the German Army becomes reasonable and turns its attention to the field armies arrayed against it."

The Matin is equally of the opinion that the Germans have definitely renounced their plan of an "attaque brusque" on Paris.

"It is unheard of," it says, "that an army, however blindly confident of its own strength, should attempt to rush an intrenched camp defended by a very powerful mobile army. Each day doubtless brings us nearer an unparalleled battle, which it is now certain we cannot see from our hills, of which we perhaps shall not even hear the guns. It is probable that the first flames of the mighty blaze are already beginning to crackle. It is not our duty to seek to pierce the veil of official silence further."

A German spy, calling himself Musille, and professing to be an Italian, though really a Prussian, was captured on Friday in a house on Bellevue Heights, whence the Civil Guard observed him signalling by night to two cyclists. The guard fired at the latter, but they escaped. Inquiries showed that Musille was accustomed to signal with a dark lantern from an empty villa on the hillside. When he was arrested maps of Paris and the outskirts of the city were found in his possession, and also a safe conduct from the German General Staff, allowing the bearer to traverse the German lines from Ostend to Mezières.

L'Eclair throws some light on the problem of the German movements eastward. "The last communiqué," it says, "lets us see that the south-eastern direction of the German advance has been abandoned in favor of the more logical route to the east or northeast. Probably the enemy's force along the River Ourcq is a covering movement for the main body toward Epernay and Chalons, where it is most likely it is expecting to join the second German army descending the line of Argonne, unless it proposes to await the latter's arrival in the positions it now holds. It is the last hypothesis which necessitates the prudent passage in the communiqué regarding the active continuation of the defensive works of Paris, despite the enemy's withdrawal for the immediate present."

Excelsior quotes from a provincial journal, La Gironde, the report that the last son of Gen. Larchey, commanding a division in Alsace, has just been killed at the head of his company. When Gen. Oudard offered his condolences, Gen. Larchey replied simply: "It is for Alsace." His family was Alsatian.

The French press expresses satisfaction that the compact just signed in London definitely establishes a basis for allied action. Le Journal strikes the note of general comment in the words: "The alliance really existed before, but this treaty has dotted its I's. Henceforth the three parties to it will be acting together in the closest possible union."

DOG GERMANS' FOOTSTEPS.

Allies in Constant Conflict—One View of Invaders' Plans.

BY G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—A great battle in the heart of France may be fought sooner than I expected.

The Allies are dogging the footsteps of the Germans, and fighting takes place daily with results so far favorable to the French and English.

The disappearance southeastward of the German host which was supposed to be ready to attack the defenses of Paris is a gigantic surprise.

In the French official note issued on Friday night it was stated:

"On our left wing the enemy would appear to be neglecting Paris in order to pursue his attempt at a turning movement. He has reached La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, passed Rheims, and is passing along west of Argonne."

The latter sentence is very remarkable. It admits, though not clearly, a fact of enormous importance, for a few minutes' study of the map will show it cannot be the same German Army that has reached La Ferte, thirty-five miles east of Paris, passed Rheims, eighty-five miles northeast of Paris, and is passing along west of the Argonne forest, 125 miles east of the capital.

There are certainly two and possibly three German Armies coming south. An incidental aim may be to reach the southern and somewhat less strongly fortified side of Paris, but I think the whole idea is something very much larger and bolder than this.

Let us ask, What are the chief necessities of an army situated as this now is? They are: (1) To get out of the reach of the Belgians, now awaiting in Antwerp; (2) to keep as far away as possible from the ever-increasing British contingents; (3) to immobolize the army of Paris; (4) to reduce the long line of communications and recover direct touch with Rhineland; (5) while accomplishing these ends, to smash the other French armies, if possible, and then, (6,) when the German armies are united, to march toward either Berlin or Paris, as circumstances direct.

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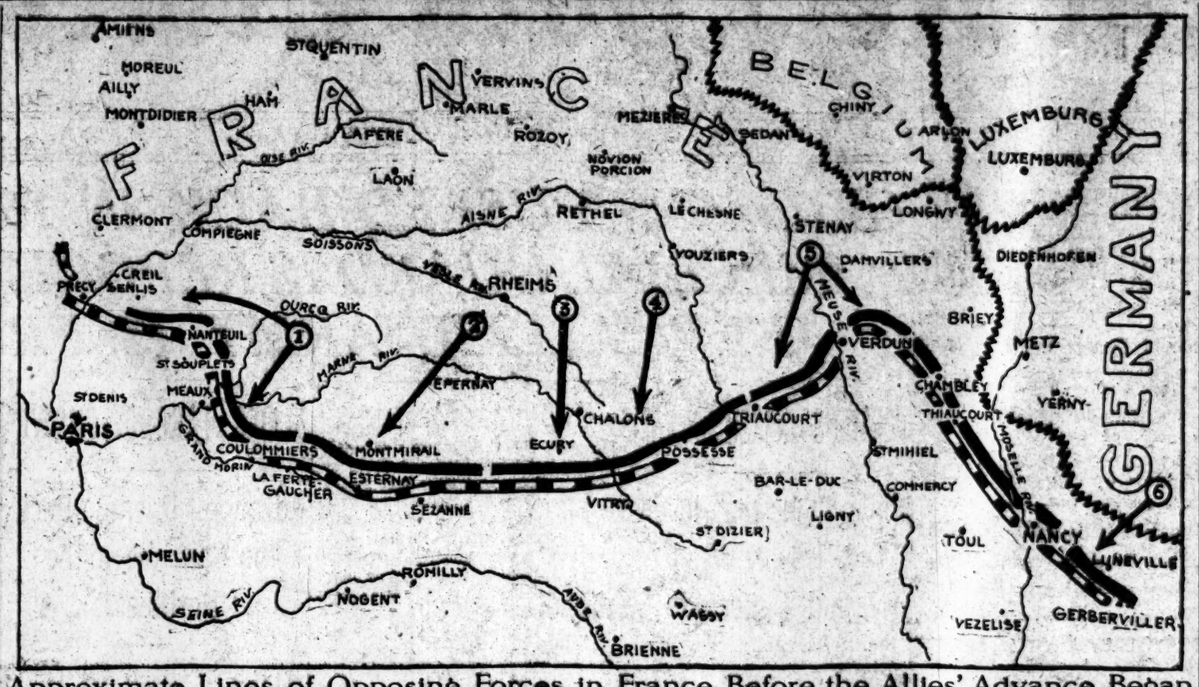

Approximate Lines of Opposing Forces in France Before the Allies' Advance Began

The numbered arrows represent the German armies, as follows: (1) Gen. von Kluk's army; (2) von Buelow army; (3) army under Gen. von Hausen; (4) army led by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg; (5) Crown Prince Wilhelm's army; (6) army under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

HOW FRANCE MET GERMAN ADVANCE

Continued from Page 1.

and peace had taken possession of all these routes.

In my long journey through and about France and circling round Paris I found myself wondering sometimes whether all this war had not been a dreadful illusion without reality, and a transformation had taken place, startling in its change, from military turmoil to rural peace.

Dijon was emptied of its troops. The road to Châlons was deserted by all but fugitives. The great armed camp of Châlons itself had been cleared out except for a small garrison. The troops at Tours had gone northward to the French centre. All our English reserves had been rushed up to the front from Havre and Rouen.

There was only one deduction to be drawn from this great, swift movement—the French and English lines had been supported by every available battalion, to save Paris from its menace of destruction, to meet the weight of the enemy's metal by a force strong enough to resist its mighty mass.

It was still possible that the Germans might be smashed on their left wing, hurled back to the west between Paris and the sea, and cut off from their line of communications. It was undoubtedly this impending peril which scared the enemy's Headquarters Staff and upset all its calculations. They had not anticipated the rapidity of the supporting movement of the allied armies, and at the very gates of Paris they saw themselves balked of their prize, the greatest prize of the war, by the necessity of changing front.

To do them justice, they realized instantly the new order of things, and with quick and marvelous decision did not hesitate to alter the direction of their main force. Instead of proceeding to the west of Paris they swung round steadily to the southeast in order to keep their armies away from the enveloping movement of the French and English and drive their famous wedge-like formation southward for the purpose of dividing the allied forces of the west from the French Army of the east. The miraculous had happened and Paris, for a little time at least, is unmolested.

That brings me back to the fighting at Creil and Compiegne, which proceeded from last Tuesday until two days later.

The guns were at work at midnight on Tuesday, when I passed the English headquarters. This battle had only one purpose so far as the Germans were concerned. It was to keep our British soldiers busy, as well as to hold the front of the French Allies on our right, while their debordant movements took place behind this fighting screen.

Once again, as throughout the war, they showed their immense superiority in mitrailleuses, which gives them marvelous mobility and a very deadly advantage. They masked these quick-firers with great skill until they had drawn on the English and French infantry and then spilled lead into their ranks. Once again, also, the French were too impetuous, as they have always been, and as they still are, in spite of Gen. Joffre's severe rebuke.

Careless of quick-firers, which experience should have taught them were masked behind the enemy's advance posts, they charged with the bayonet, and suffered needlessly heavy losses. One can only admire the gallantry of men who dare to charge on foot against the enemy's mounted men and who actually put a squadron of them to flight, but one must say again: "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.

"There have been many incidents of heroism in these last days of fighting. It is, for instance, immensely characteristic of the French spirit that an infantry battalion, having put to flight a detachment of German outposts in the forest of Compiegne, calmly sat down to have a picnic in the woods until, as they sat over their hot soup, laughing at their exploit, they were attacked by a new force and cut to pieces.

Main German Advance.

But let me describe the new significance of the main German advance. Their right army has struck down to the southeast of Paris, through Chateau Thiery to La Ferté-sur-Jouarre and beyond. Their centre army is coming hard down from Troyes, in the Department of the Aube, and the army of the left has forced the French to evacuate Rheims and fall back in a southwesterly direction.

It would not be right of me to indicate the present position of the British troops or describe the great scenes at their base, which is now removed to a position which enables our forces to hold the eastern approach to Paris. It is a wonderful sight to pass the commissariat camp, where, among other munitions of war, is a park of British aeroplanes, which are of vital importance to our work of reconnoissance.

Looking, therefore, at the extraordinary transformation throughout the field of war in France, one thing stands out clear cut and distinct. Having been thwarted in their purpose to walk through the western way to Paris by the enormous forces massed on their flanks, the Germans have adopted an entirely new plan of campaign and have thrust their armies deep down into the centre of France in order to divide the western armies of the Allies from the army on the eastern frontier. It is a menacing manoeuvre, and it cannot be hidden that the army of Lorraine is in danger of being cut off by the enemy's armies of the left.

At the same time the German right is swinging round in a southwesterly direction in order to attack the allied forces on the east and south. Paris is thus left out of account for the time being, but it depends upon the issues of the next few days whether the threatened peril will be averted from it by the immense army now protecting it. I believe the spirit of our own troops and their French comrades is so splendid that with their new strength they will be equal to that formidable attack.

Nothing certainly is being left to chance. For miles all around Paris trenches are being dug in the roads, and little sectional trenches on the broad roads of France, first one on this side of the way, and then one on the other side, so that a motor car traveling along the road has to drive in a series of sharp curves to avoid pitfalls.

There was feverish activity on the west side of the Paris fortifications when I passed between St. Germain and St. Dennis.

Earthworks are being constantly thrown up between the forts, and the triple curves of the Seine are being intrenched so that thousands of men may take cover there and form a terrific defense against any attack.

Gen. Galliéni, the Military Governor of Paris, is a man of energy and iron resolution, and no doubt under his command Paris, if it has to undergo a siege (which God avert!) will defend itself well, now that it has had these precious days of respite.

After wandering along the westerly and southerly roads, I started for Paris when thousands and scores of thousands were flying from it. At that time I believed, as all France believed, that in a few hours German shells would be crashing across the fortifications of the city and that Paris the beautiful would be Paris the infernal. It needed a good deal of resolution on my part to go deliberately to a city from which the population was fleeing, and I confess quite honestly that I had a nasty sensation in the neighborhood of my waistcoat buttons at the thought.

Along the road from Tours to Paris there were sixty unbroken miles of people—on my honor, I do not exaggerate, but write the absolute truth. They were all people who had despaired of breaking through the dense masses of their fellow-citizens camped around the railway stations and had decided to take to the roads as the only way of escape.

The vehicles were taxicabs, for which the rich paid fabulous prices; motor cars which had escaped military requisition, farmers' carts, laden with several families and piles of household goods, shop carts, drawn by horses already tired to the point of death because of the weight of the people who crowded behind pony-traps and governess carts.

Many persons, well dressed and belonging obviously to well-to-do bourgeoisie, were wheeling barrows like costers, but instead of trundling cabbages were pushing forward sleeping babies and little children, who seemed on the first stage to find new amusement and excitement in the journey from home. For the most part they trudged along bravely, carrying their babies and holding the hands of their little ones.

Rank and Fortune Wiped Out.

They were of all classes, rank and fortune being annihilated by the common tragedy. Elegant women whose beauty is known in Paris salons, whose frivolity, perhaps, in the past was the main purpose of their life, were now on a level with the peasant mothers of the French suburbs and with the midinettes of Montmartre, and their courage did not fail them so quickly.

I looked into many proud, brave faces of these delicate women, walking in high-heeled shoes, all too frail for the hard, dusty roadways. They belonged to the same race and breed as those ladies who defied death with fine disdain upon the scaffold of the guillotine in the great Revolution.

They were leaving Paris now, not because of any fears for themselves—I believe they were fearless—but because they had decided to save the little sons and daughters of soldier fathers.

Every Type Represented.

This great army in retreat was made up of every type familiar in Paris.

Here were women of the gay world, poor creatures whose painted faces had been washed with tears, and whose tight skirts and white stockings were never made for a long march down the highways of France.

Here also were thousands of those poor old ladies who live on a few francs a week in the top attics of the Paris streets, which Balzac knew; they had fled from their poor sanctuaries and some of them were still carrying cats and canaries, as dear to them as their own lives.

There was one young woman who walked with a pet monkey on her shoulder while she carried a bird in a golden cage. Old men, who remembered 1870, gave their arms to old ladies to whom they had made love when the Prussians were at the gates of Paris then.

It was pitiful to see these old people now hobbling along together. Pitiful, but beautiful also, because of their lasting love.

Young boy students, with ties as black as their hats and rat-tail hair, marched in small companies of comrades, singing brave songs, as though they had no fear in their hearts, and very little food, I think, in their stomachs.

Shopgirls and concierges, city clerks, old aristocrats, young boys and girls, who supported grandfathers and grandmothers and carried new-born babies and gave pick-a-back rides to little brothers and sisters, came along the way of retreat.

Each human being in the vast torrent of life will have an unforgettable story of adventure to tell if life remains. As a novelist I should have been glad to get their narratives along this road for a great story of suffering and strange adventure, but there was no time for that and no excuse.

When I met many of them they were almost beyond the power of words. The hot sun of this September had beaten down upon them—scorching them as in the glow of molten metal. Their tongues clave to their mouths with thirst.

Some of them had that wild look in their eyes which is the first sign of the delirium of thirst and fatigue.

Nothing to eat or drink could be found on the way from Paris. The little roadside cafés had been cleared out by the preceding hordes.

Unless those people carried their own food and drink, they could have none except of the charity of their comrades in misfortune, and that charity has exceeded all other acts of heroism in this war. Women gave their last biscuit, their last little drop of wine, to poor mothers whose children were famishing with thirst and hunger; peasant women fed other women's babies when their own were satisfied.

A Highway of Tragedy.

It was a tragic road. At every mile of it there were people who had fainted on the roadside and poor old men and women who could go no further, but sat on the banks below the hedges, weeping silently or bidding younger ones go forward and leave them to their fate. Young women who had stepped out so jauntily at first were footsore and lame, so they limped along with lines of pain about their lips and eyes.

Many of the taxicabs, bought at great prices, and many of the motor cars had broken down as I passed, and had been abandoned by their owners, who had decided to walk. Farmers' carts had bolted into ditches and lost their wheels. Wheelbarrows, too heavy to be trundled, had been tilted up with all their household goods spilt into the roadway and the children had been carried further, until at last darkness came and their only shelter was a haystack in a field under the harvest moon

Trainloads of Misery.

For days also I have been wedged up with fugitives in railway trains more dreadful than the open roads, stifling in their heat and heart-racking in their cargoes of misery. Poor women have wept hysterically clasping my hand, a stranger's hand, for comfort in their wretchedness and weakness. Yet on the whole they have shown amazing courage, and, after their tears, have laughed at their own breakdown, and, always children of France, have been superb, so that again and again I have wondered at the gallantry with which they endured this horror. Young boys have revealed the heroic strain in them and have played the part of men in helping their mothers. And yet, when I came at last into Paris against all this tide of retreat, it seemed a needless fear that had driven these people away.

Peaceful in the City.

Then I passed long lines of beautiful little villas on the Seine side, utterly abandoned among their trees and flowers. A solitary fisherman held his line above the water as though all the world were at peace, and in a field close to the fortifications which I expected to see bursting with shells, an old peasant bent above the furrows and planted cabbages. Then, at last, I walked through the streets of Paris and found them strangely quiet and tranquil.

The people I met looked perfectly calm. There were a few children playing in the gardens of Champs Elysées, and under the Arc de Triomph symbolical of the glory of France.

I looked back upon the beauty of Paris all golden in the light of the setting sun, with its glinting spires and white gleaming palaces and rays of light flashing in front of the golden trophies of its monuments. Paris was still unbroken. No shell had come shattering into this city of splendor, and I thanked Heaven that for a little while the peril had passed.

SLAIN BECAUSE OF A DIARY?

Belgians Say Louvain Priest's References to Germans Cost His Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Advices received from Belgian official sources say that when the Germans marched the Jesuits from Louvain to Brussels they executed one young priest upon whom they found a diary of recent events in Louvain in which were several unpleasant references to the German action.

This account says that the other priests, who endeavored to turn their heads, were compelled to witness his execution.

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DENIES GERMANY HELD BACK EVIDENCE

Government Organ Takes Issue with Sir Edward Grey on Lichnowsky Telegram.

NO RECORD OF MISSING ONE

Declares That Grey Did Discuss Possibility of Keeping France Neutral—Quotes the Telegrams.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—A telegram to The Daily News from Copenhagen, dated yesterday, says:

"A dispatch from the German semi-official news agency received here gives a statement published in the Government organ, The Norddeutsch Allgemeine Zeitung, in reply to Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons on Aug. 28 as to his conversations with Prince Lichnowsky, lately German Ambassador to Great Britain. The paper says:

"'According to reports received here, Sir Edward Grey recently declared in the House of Commons that correspondence exchanged between Great Britain and Germany before the war, as published by the German Government, was incomplete, and that Prince Lichnowsky had withdrawn his report on the well-known telephone conversation by a telegram sent immediately he was informed that a misunderstanding existed, and that this telegram was not published.

"'The Times, probably on this basis of official information, made the same assertion, and added the comment that the telegram was suppressed by the German Government in order to enable it to accuse England of perfidy and prove Germany's love of peace.

"'We declare in answer to this that no such telegram is in existence beyond the telegram already made public.

Lichnowsky's Telegrams.

"'Prince Lichnowsky sent only the following telegrams:

"'Sent at 1:15 P. M. on Aug. 6:

"'Sir E. Grey's private secretary has just been here to informe me that the Minister desires to make me proposals concerning England's neutrality even in case we have to go to war with France and Russia. I shall see Sir E. Grey this afternoon.

"'Sent at 5:30 on the same afternoon:

"'Sir E. Grey has just submitted the following declaration, which has been unanimously adopted by the Cabinet: The German Government's answer respecting Belgium's neutrality is unusually regrettable, since the neutrality of Belgium is a matter affecting the feelings of this country. If Germany could see her way to give a similar positive answer to that which has been given by France it would contribute greatly to relieve the anxiety and tension here, while, on the other hand, it would be extremely difficult to restrain public temper if Belgium's neutrality should be disregarded by one of the belligerents while the other respected it.

"'To my question whether, on condition that we respected Belgian neutrality, he could give a definite declaration concerning Great Britain's neutrality, the Minister replied that this was not possible, but this question would play a big rôle in the present temper of the people. If we disregarded Belgium's neutrality in a war with France a revulsion of sentiment would certainly set in which would render it difficult to maintain friendly neutrality. For the present there was no intention of proceeding to hostilities against us. It was desired to avoid this if it were in any way possible.

"'It was, however, difficult to draw the line marking how far we might go before there would be intervention from here. He (Sir Edward Grey) kept adverting to Belgian neutrality, and said this question would play a great rôle. He had considered whether in case of a Russian war we and France might not simply remain armed against each other without either attacking.

"'I asked him whether he was in a position to declare that France would enter into a pact to that effect, since we neither desired to destroy France nor acquire portions of her territory. I believed we could enter into such an agreement, which would assure us Great Britain's neutrality.

"'The Minister said he would go into the matter. He did not overlook the difficulties of restraining the military element on both sides to inactivity.

"Further Steps Useless."

"'Sent at 8:30 P. M.:

"'My opinion of early today is altered. Since no positive English proposal whatever is at hand, further steps along the lines of my instructions are useless.'

"The Norddeutsche comments as follows:

"'As will be observed, these telegrams contain no intimation that there had been any misunderstanding and nothing touching on the English allegations concerning a clearing-up of any alleged misunderstanding.'

The above statement does not meet the specific statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons, which was as follows:

"It was reported to me one day that the German Ambassador had suggested that Germany might remain neutral in a war between Russia and Austria, and also engage not to attack France, if we would remain neutral and secure the neutrality of France. I said at once that if the German Government thought such an arrangement possible I was sure we could secure it.

It appeared, however, that what the Ambassador meant was that we should secure the neutrality of France if Germany went to war with Russia. This was quite a different proposition. As I supposed it in all probability to be incompatible with the terms of the Franco-Russian alliance, it was not in my power to promise to secure it.

"Subsequently the Ambassador sent for my private secretary, and told him that as soon as the misunderstanding was cleared up he sent a second telegram to Berlin, to cancel the impression produced by the first telegram he had sent on the subject. The first telegram has been published. This second telegram does not seem to have been published."

ARMIES' LOCATION SATURDAY.

French Official Report of the Way Hostile Forces Lined Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The French Embassy today made public the cablegram received from the Government at Bordeaux, giving the positions of the German forces on Saturday night.

"Situation of the Germans on the 5th: Continuation of the north-south movement by Germans at Coulommiers and Esternay. These are the two points where the First German Army is located. We have attacked Germans at St. Soupplets on right bank of River Ourcq. Senlis has been evacuated by us.

"The advance guard of the Second German Army is on the road to Montmirail-Chalons.

"The heads of the columns of the Third and Fourth German Armies are on the line at Chalons-Brissy.

"The line from Possesse to Triancourt and Thiancourt has been attacked by the Fifth German Army through the Argonne Forest.

"At Gerbeviller our Twentieth Corps was warring against the Sixth German Army."

GERMAN ARMS SUPPLY LOW?

Landsturm Troops Said to Carry Rifles of an Old Type.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Reports have reached here that the supplies of German arms are now exhausted. The rifles carried by the Landsturm, the last reserve, are said to be of an old type. Moreover, there is said to be an insufficiency of ammunition.

Some of the Landstrum appear to be armed with rifles taken from Belgians. Uniforms are not available for all the Landsturm troops.

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60 " " "	18.00	9.60		
72 " " "	25.00	13.50		
96 " " "	36.00	19.50		

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RAPID ENGLISH RECRUITING—KITCHENER VISITS WOUNDED—BLOW AT GERMAN TRADE

BRITISH RECRUITING OFFICES SWAMPED

Some of Them Closed for a Week Owing to the Rush of Applicants.

LABOR SITUATION IS GOOD

Growth of Unemployment Has Virtually Stopped—Little Change in Food Prices.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A return issued by the Board of Trade tonight shows that the growth of unemployment has virtually stopped. In the trades where insurance against unemployment is enforced the percentage of unemployment is 6.24—almost exactly the same as last week. In the same week last year it was 3.34.

The number of persons seeking employment at labor bureaus has actually fallen off, but is still about double what it was a year ago.

Recruiting, which is proceeding at an amazing rate, accounts somewhat for this, particularly in the north and in the mining districts. Recruits are applying in such numbers that at some places it has been decided to close the recruiting offices for a week.

The prices of food show little change, and what change has occurred is due more to increased freight and insurance rates than to a shortage of supplies. Meat and fish are arriving in almost normal quantities.

The saloons of London are closed an hour earlier than usual. At Hull, Chatham, and other places where many sailors congregate they have been closed entirely, while in other provincial towns the hours for remaining open have been shortened.

BRITISH TRADE BADLY HIT.

Immense Decreases in Imports and Exports in Official Figures.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The effect of the war on British trade is seen in the Board of Trade returns for August.

Imports compared with the corresponding month last year show a decrease of upward of $65,000,000, while exports have fallen off nearly $100,000,000. The imports of sugar have dropped more than $7,500,000, of which a loss of $4,000,000 falls on Germany alone. Manufactured articles show a decrease of $42,500,000 in imports.

In exports coal is down $10,000,000 and manufactured articles $75,000,000. Of the latter $12,500,000 was lost on ships and war munitions and $30,000,000 on cotton and woolen fabrics.

It is pointed out by the Board of Trade that the decrease in exports is due largely to the fact that certain classes of exports are prohibited during war time.

DEPEW STILL AN OPTIMIST.

To Sail for Home Tomorrow—Stearns Had to Pawn His Bicycle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Ex-United States Senator Depew expects to sail for New York in the Baltic on Wednesday. His optimism is unshakable, despite the lugubrious tales of Americans whom he meets. He said today:

"I've named the long corridor outside the dining room of the Ritz 'Calamity Alley,' because every American you meet tells you a more terrible story than the last, mostly 'confidential information from a high source,' of how things are going terribly badly for the Allies. But when you run it down the 'high source' is always a brainstorm.

"Their stories also take another form—predictions that steamers sailing for America have little probability of ever arriving, for, the Germans having no port to which to take captured steamers, passengers will be put off in small boats and the liner will then be sunk. A cheerful story for one who hopes to go home soon! But I believe the North Atlantic is absolutely free from danger."

Carroll Stearns of New York reached London last night, after a rather hard time. He had to pawn the bicycle on which he was touring the Tyrol at the time Austro-Servian hostilities began. He was in Venice for seven days without funds, because travelers' checks were not accepted, and saw many Americans in like condition.

Mr. Stearns says the Austrians are much upset by the unexpected resistance of the Servians, and would certainly have given up the "punitive campaign" except for the steadying influence of the German Kaiser's agents.

QUOTES TIMES EDITORIAL.

London Times Gives Prominence to Article Printed Sunday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Times today gives prominence to a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who, apropos of the new pledge of the Allies to stand or fall together, quotes at considerable length from THE NEW YORK TIMES's editorial article giving reasons why the American people condemn Germany and their abhorrence of German militarism.

The correspondent dwells upon THE NEW YORK TIMES's remark that Germany's use of the word "Unkultur" means Russia, and its assertion that Russia is in the very forefront of the struggle against the great enemy of modern civilization and progress—namely, Germany.

The correspondent says that this, coming from a former champion of the Jews in their various agitations against Russia, is intensely significant.

The correspondent adds that he has given the views of THE NEW YORK TIMES at length, not only because they summarize what other newspapers say, but because he has the best of reasons for believing that they represent accurately the inmost feelings of many important persons.

The editorial article to which the foregoing refers appeared on Sunday, and read in part as follows:

"The German Foreign Office declared in the Memorandum which THE TIMES published the other day that 'we took the stand emphatically that no civilized nation had the right in this struggle against lack of culture (Unkultur) and criminal political morality to prevent Austria from acting to take away the just punishment from Servia. The reference is plain. The Foreign Office meant that England as a civilized nation had no right to take part against Germany in her struggle with Unkultur, which means Russia.

"Yet in this great European war Russia is in the very forefront of the struggle against the great enemy of modern civilization and progress, German militarism. That is a truth that will be most distasteful to Germany. It will increase Germany's surprise and chagrin to know that the American people regard in that light the rôle of Russia in the conflict. But Germany has herself to blame if in the opinion of civilized neutral nations Russia's course is approved and her own course condemned. It is not a moral judgment alone, it is a judgment forced upon the people of the United States by considerations of their interest and safety.

"German militarism dominant in Europe, its power increased by the addition of the territory of Belgium, probably that of Holland, and become demonstrably irresistible by the humbling of France and England, would be, we feel, a menace to our own peace and safety."

KITCHENER CHEERS WOUNDED.

Delights the Inmates of St. Thomas's Hospital in London by a Visit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, paid a surprise visit on Saturday to St. Thomas's Hospital, and some of the proudest men in London today are the hundred and more sick and wounded soldiers, just back from the firing line, whom he saw and spoke to.

It was just after 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the nurses came hurrying into the Alexandra, Florence, and Victoria wards with the somewhat cryptic announcement "A visit from the War Office." At 4:30 in a trice furrowed counterpanes and tumbled sheets were smoothed and tucked in, while the thick slices of bread and butter and jam which these patients seem able to consume all day long were hastily stowed away in bed lockers or placed on window sills and covered with newspapers.

Scarcely had the corner man in each ward received the nurses' parting injunction, "Please keep your legs down and let your bed look tidy," when a tall, deep-chested man, who carried himself as straight as a lance, appeared at the threshold of the Alexandra ward, preceded by the senior sister.

A sudden thrill of mingled awe, delight, and astonishment seemed to penetrate the entire ward. "Why, it's Kitchener—Lord Kitchener!" was the surprised whisper that ran from lip to lip. Each patient instinctively straightened his shoulders on his pillow. Some tried painfully to sit bolt upright in bed.

It was not a stern-faced soldier that the eyes of every patient followed, but a kindly, smiling, solicitous civilian in morning dress and carrying a silk hat. Lord Kitchener made a point of stopping at practically every bed in all three wards, inquiring as to each patient's condition, the nature of his wounds, and his regiment.

His chat with Trooper Craig of the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards was typical.

"How are you getting on?" asked Lord Kitchener, in his cheery, ringing voice, as he approached the bed, followed by Sir George Arthur, one of his secretaries.

"All right, Sir," answered Trooper Craig.

"What's your regiment?"

"The Irish Dragoons."

"How did you get that hand?"

"My horse threw me and stamped on it, Sir, just before it was killed by a shell in a charge in Belgium."

"Ah, but you got into them, didn't you?" Lord Kitchener continued, with a knowing air.

"Oh, yes, Sir, we did," answered the trooper, with a laugh, in which Lord Kitchener joined.

"There are some more waiting for you, you know," was Lord Kitchener's parting shot, and again the trooper laughed.

LETS GERMANS REMAIN.

England Puts Little Restraint on Them—Many Protests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—At the American Embassy, which is in charge of German and Austrian interests here, it was said today that nothing was definitely known about any negotiations for an exchange of British subjects held in Germany and Austria for Germans and Austrians held in England. There have been many rumors here about an exchange since the announcement of Russo-German exchanges, but no announcement from the Foreign Office has so far been made.

Save for enforced registration, little restraint has been put by the English on Austrians and Germans, though many letters advocating more stringent supervision appear from day to day in the English press.

Many Germans and Austrians express the hope of being allowed to return to their own countries, even if forbidden by parole to take part as active combatants in the war.

A specimen article in regard to the continued presence of Germans in England is the following from The New Witness, edited by Cecil Chesterton, brother of G. K. Chesterton:

"In regard to the question of espionage, the sooner we clear from our minds the fairy stories of Germans who wish well to England the sooner we shall be able to act on England's behalf. Every German resident, naturalized or otherwise, is a possible source of danger, and should be treated as such. We are advocating no secret methods such as the Prussians themselves practice. We demand merely that such methods are adopted as would deprive our alien enemies of their power to injure us.

"It is sheer folly to suggest that the German is less patriotic than the Englishmen, and it is as clearly and obviously the duty of a German to 'spy' as it is for us to prevent his doing so. There is plenty of room on Salisbury Plain for our alien enemies, and the sooner they are sent there, or to an equally remote spot, the sooner will our security be established."

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus

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Engineer and Constructor
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Buyers of used cars consult the Automobile Exchange in The New York Times.—Advt.

AUSTRIAN ARMY IN DEADLY TRAP

Continued from Page 1.

bridge at Tapiau are the only outstanding features, and both have been dealt with satisfactorily.

Significant activity is reported elsewhere. The Russians have occupied the important administrative town of Stryi, on the river of that name about forty miles south of Lemberg, at the foot of the Carpathians. This town is near one of the few easy passes through the Carpathian range by road, railway, and river.

Russian cavalry have already occupied this and other passes over the range which forms the natural frontier of Galicia toward the north. The pass from Stryi is the easiest and most direct path to Budapest.

German Airship Activity.

German airships have been showing increasing activity lately on the German east front. Some shots were fired at an aeroplane, causing it to descend by planing. It was then found that the aviator was wounded, but he ran the moment he touched the ground and had to be shot.

On board this aeroplane was also an Austrian Colonel, whose first inquiry was whether he was regarded as a spy or a prisoner. The reply was that he was a prisoner of war. Then he became quite talkative, and asked if the Russians had heard anything of the German treatment of refugees. A Russian paper lying on a table was roughly translated to him, and he exclaimed:

"The blackguards! It is a disgrace to fight alongside such beasts."

The German system of using the third element in the war appears to be to send in aeroplanes for preliminary scouting and, when they are sufficiently instructed by the reports of the specialists who accompany the aviators and by the photographs taken over the enemy's territory, to dispatch Zeppelins with large stocks of explosives, in the hope of doing signal damage at important points.

The crew of a Zeppelin recently brought down on the Russian front consisted of thirty men, among them being two staff officers and two artillery officers. A large part of the plans and photographs were destroyed before the machine came to earth, but the apparatus and negatives were captured, with a large stock of explosives.

At Ekaterinoslav there arrived a delegate of a Czech organization, who acquainted his fellow Czechs with recent occurrences in Austria, and in a fiery speech urged them now or never to seek final vengeance on the Germanic tyrants for their long and cruel oppression of the Slavs.

He said that Austria before the declaration of war flooded the country occupied by the Czech population with 180,000 Prussian troops, who, when a revolt broke out, resorted to frightful cruelties.

At Prague nearly 500 Czech soldiers who had returned to fight against Russia were enticed by a trick into the barrack yard and there brutally massacred by German troops. Not content with this, which might possibly find some justification as a necessity of war, the Germans proceeded to extremes which nothing could justify nor anything explain except inspired ferocity. The wives and children of all who were suspected of taking part in the demonstration against the war were shot and their bodies thrown into the river. The Czech political leaders were also shot.

All the monuments of ancient Roman culture—for example, the Royal Museum, the universities, the monument to King Vratsilav, the National Theatre, and the famous Russian Church of St. Nicholas—have been razed to the ground.

Austrian prisoners are daily arriving at Kiev by thousands, among them being a considerable proportion of Slavs, Italians, and some Jews, besides a majority of the German, Hungarian, and Polish races. Judging from their appearance and accounts of their experiences, the Austrian commissariat must have broken down some time before the recent hard fighting. Many prisoners were in the last stages of starvation.

Four hundred Russians, many with their families, reached Petrograd last night, via Finland, from the United States. This is the first contingent of Russians from transatlantic countries who have succeeded in responding to the call to war.

Death's Head Hussars Cut Up.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Daily Mail says that the Bourse Gazette reports that a squadron of Death's Head Hussars, of which the Crown Prince was commander during his stay at Danzig, was defeated and completely cut up near Rococzin, in Poland. Count Stolberg, the commander of the squadron, and all the other officers were among the fallen.

On the East Prussian front, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times, there is news of the appearance of part, if not the whole, of the Third Bavarian Army Corps. The troops were installed at Allenstein, which is being reconnoitred by Russian cavalry.

ROME, Sept. 7.—Unofficial news which has reached here states that the Austrians still continue their flight southwest of Lemberg, and that everywhere the pursuing Russians collect arms and stores abandoned by the enemy, while whole detachments willingly ask to be made prisoners, saying that the rigor of their officers, together with the privations, make their life impossible.

Desertions from the Austrian Army are increasing daily. This is said to be especially true along the Rumanian frontier, and it is declared also that many Austrian soldiers have reached Switzerland through the Tyrol. It is said that 34 per cent. of the men of the Mechlav regiments have disappeared.

Refugees from Dalmatia, along the Austrian coast of the Adriatic Sea, say that life there is entirely paralyzed. The public service corporations, including the lighting plants, are out of commission, and militarism reigns despotically everywhere.

FIND GALICIA LIKE HOME.

Russian Soldiers Affected by Familiar Dialects and Landscapes.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In all the churches of Russia yesterday thanksgiving services were celebrated for the return of the ancient Slav towns of Lemberg, now Lvov, and Halicz to their former rulers. Galicia has been appointed a Russian province, with Count Bobrinsky as Governor General.

It was in Lvov that Ivan, the Terrible's printer, first printer of books in Russia, issued in 1574 editions of the Gospels.

Letters of officers written from the Galician theatres of war and received before the taking of Lvov, describe pathetic scenes of the meeting of the Russian forces with the natives of Galicia. The scenery, the houses, and the whole surroundings affected the Russian troops strongly with the sense of being back at home. Even the speech recalled familiar Little Russian dialects.

VIENNA FEARS ATTACK.

Began Hasty Work on Fortifications Following Lemberg's Fall.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—After the news of the fall of Lemberg became known in Vienna, the correspondent there of the Havas Agency says, more than 20,000 men were set to work with feverish haste on the fortifications of Vienna, and many thousands of others began fortifying the banks of the Danube.

BELGRADE DEFIES AUSTRIA.

Even Servian Women Fighting to Hold Bombarded Capital.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Rome says that, according to reports from Nish, Belgrade is still putting up a magnificent defense and giving a heroic example of the endurance of both the soldiers and the civilians. Even the women are fighting stubbornly.

The Servians swear that the enemy will never enter the capital so long as one house stands and one Servian lives.

GENEVA, via Paris, Sept. 7.—Austria having denied the announced Servian successes, Nikola Pachitch, the Foreign Minister, has telegraphed the Servian Consul at Geneva inviting the members of the British press to come to Servia at Servia's expense to verify the victories.

DENIALS BY AUSTRIA.

Legation at The Hague Contradicts Russian Reports of Successes.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 6, (via London, Sept. 7.)—The Austrian Legation last night issued the following statement:

"Reports from Russian sources that Lemberg, Galicia, has been taken by the Russians after a desperate fight for possession of the city are untrue. In reality Lemberg, which was not fortified, was abandoned to the Russian troops without fighting, for tactical and humane reasons."

Gen. von Auffenberg, in a statement received at the legation, says he is following up his successes at Zamost and that Gen. Dank continues his attack in the direction of Lublin. The legation also contradicts a dispatch of last Saturday, according to which two Czech regiments had mutinied, averring that at the present time there are no Czech troops in Vienna, whose garrisons are of Slavic origin, from Bosnia and Croatia.

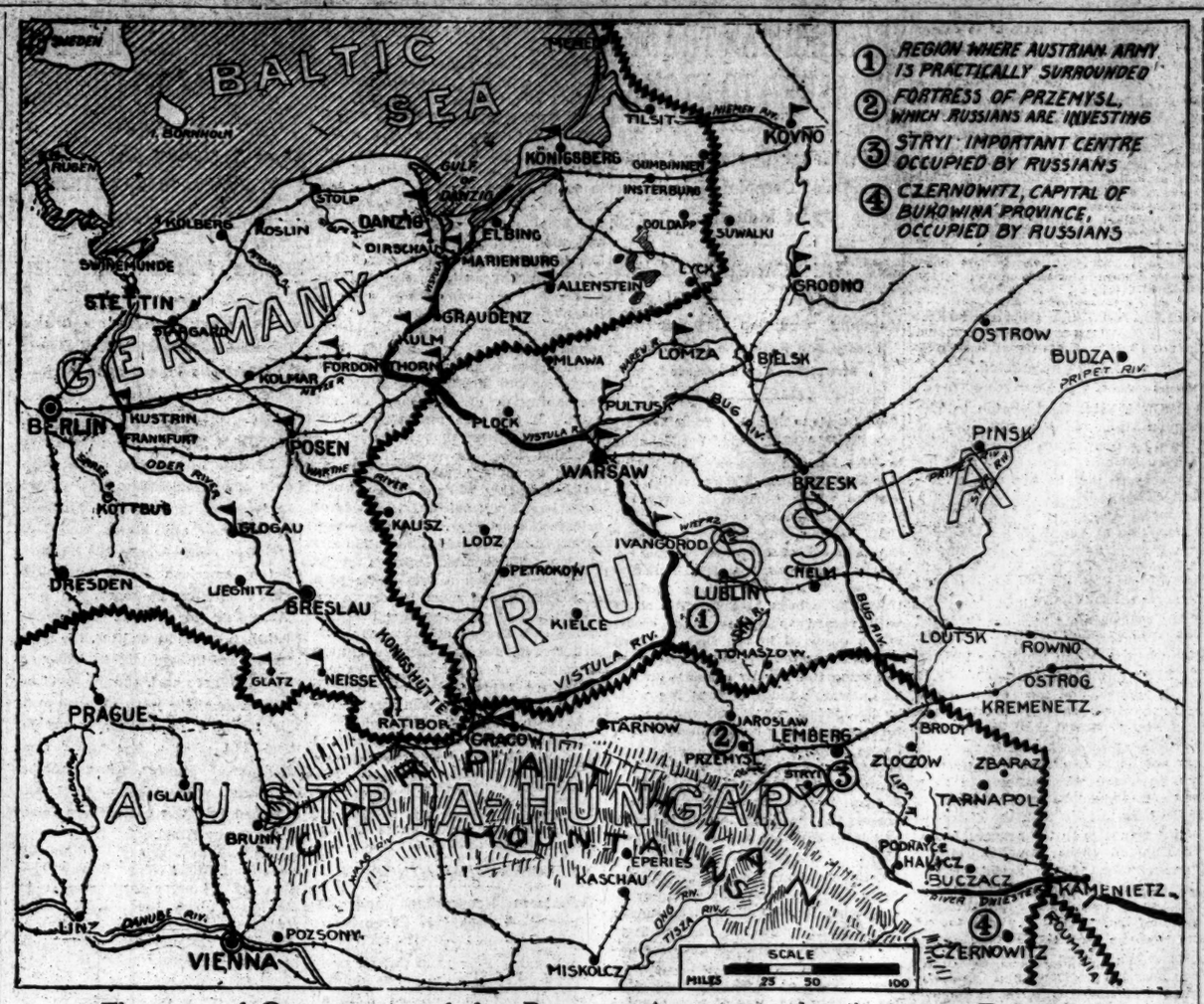
It also contradicts a report asserting that the Servians had completely routed the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Army Corps. It is said at the legation that these troops occupy a totally different position from that assigned them in the report.

SIENKIEWICZ TO POLES.

Author of "Quo Vadis" Urges Those in Austria to Rally to Russia.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—Henryk Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, has issued an appeal to the Austrian Poles to fight with Russia.

Mr. Sienkiewicz is the author of "Quo Vadis."



Theatre of Operations of the Russian Army on the Austrian Frontier.

'WAR ON GERMANY,' HALE REITERATES

Professor Calls on Americans to Fight Now to End War Once for All.

SAYS OUR TURN IS NEXT

If Germany Wins, He Is Sure She Will Strike at Us Through South America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Prof. W. G. Hale of the University of Chicago, who, as he recently cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, advocates an immediate declaration of war by the United States against Germany for the latter's violation of The Hague conventions, particularly in its use of floating mines and its destruction of Louvain, has just arrived from France.

"The United States," he said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "should immediately declare war on Germany as a violator of The Hague agreements. What has always been wanted is a sanction for the pacts of nations. There could be no more splendid sanction than the declaration of a great nation, outside the immediate conflict, that where she is a party they shall, so far as lies in her power, be kept sacred.

"Germany has confessed enough. Louvain has been blotted out. For her planting of mines in the open sea alone it is our duty to declare war. The facts have changed the whole aspect of things since President Wilson's plea for patience was made. We should ourselves guarantee the commerce of neutrals and of the allied nations, leaving the English fleet free to do its separate work. We should by the mere act of the declaration shut off food from Germany.

"We should take our part in the great struggle instead of smugly sitting by while the world's work is done by other nations. Even Germany would then know that her plot against humanity had been both judged and doomed.

"The insolent cry, 'Deutschland über Alles!' provides no exception for the United States." At the moment of Germany's success we must transform ourselves into a nation whose first business is war. Through South America she will strike at us next.

"I have been all my life a fighter for peace. I telegraphed President Wilson my admiration for his message today. I appeal to President Wilson, the Senate, and my private fellow citizens, of whatever descent, to end the system of aggression and defense by arms and to replace it with international law and an international police."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS GLOOMY.

Vorwaerts Anticipates Misery for Germany as Well as France.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of The Evening News says that the German Socialist paper Vorwärts, published in Berlin, declares that the proclamation of the French Government and the manifesto of the French Socialists prove that Paris will be defended to the utmost.

A lasting struggle can be expected in the interior of France, the paper says—such a struggle as, if continued until both parties are exhausted, will mean misery for the German as well as the French people.

THE WAR SITUATION

Most Important Battle of the French Campaign Now Raging—Germans Must Break Through the Allied Lines or Risk Disaster—Russians Strengthen Their Armies for a Big Advance.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
BY AN ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The battling forces in France are now engaged in the most important struggle of the war. The Germans have drawn in their forces on their right wing from all directions to make a supreme effort to break through the Allies' line. On the west, Gen. von Kluk's army is endeavoring to hold back the superior attacks of the Seventh French Army under Gen. d'Amade and the British Army under Gen. French.

The Allies report successes at Precy-sur-Oise, thirty miles north of Paris, and at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, thirty miles northeast of Paris. Next to the east Gen. von Buelow's army is advancing from Reims to the aid of Gen. von Kluk. The blow against the French centre south of Chalons seems to be delivered by the third, fourth, and fifth German armies under Gen. von Hausen, Grand Duke Albrecht, and the Crown Prince. The German lines east of Verdun seem to be weakly held, while their armies are pushed to the west for this great assault.

The battle is now in its crucial stage. If the Allies hold fast at Vitry, their turning move on their left flank will soon seriously threaten the German right flank. If this move of the British and French, apparently under Gen. Paul Pau, is pushed with sufficient force, they may even envelop the German columns and inflict on them a decisive defeat. The French hope rests in the large number of reserves that they have been bringing up to their battle lines. They should now be superior in numbers to the Germans, and they are operating in a country with which they are familiar—a decided advantage.

The Allies' success at Precy indicates that the troops reported last Saturday at Beauvais have joined the left flank of the Allies in this turning movement.

Guarded reference has several times been made in dispatches of an allied force advancing from Channel ports. Great Britain must be rushing her troops to the Continent by this time. The operations of British troops east of Paris and the recent operations near Ghent in Belgium do not account for enough troops to make up the 300,000 or more that Great Britain should by now have at the front. There is a possibility that these rumors refer to a British army advancing from this direction.

The outcome of the battle will depend largely on the success of the German assault against the French centre. The Germans seem to have staked everything on this supreme effort. If they break through, they would so disorganize the French resistance that they would have an opportunity to do serious damage before the French could reorganize their resistance. They might even sweep down the French right flank, clearing the whole border of French troops.

If repulsed a successful retreat would depend upon a stubborn resistance by the army of Gen. von Kluk holding back the Allies' turning force, even at the expense of annihilation, in order to gain time. The most serious situation for the Germans would come if their assault should at first be successful and should later be stopped. This would give Gen. Pau's forces time to work up close to their rear and they would be dangerously involved.

The report from Paris of a success by the French troops on their right flank has in itself little military influence on the campaign. However, in showing that the French consider their lines strong enough to advance both flanks, it indicates that they are not worrying about their centre.

Reports show that the Russians are steadily strengthening their armies both in the north and in the south. The fronts occupied are being extended until they now rest on a line running almost continuously from the Deime River, east of Königsberg, through Warsaw to the Carpathian Mountains southwest of Lemberg. In the north they are not yet in sufficient strength to push back the German armies. In the south the Russians are steadily pushing their advantage against the Austrians and have advanced well west of Lemberg.

The importance of the Russian defeat in East Prussia near Allenstein is shown by the long delay in making a further advance. Their campaign seems to have been paralyzed until enough new troops can be moved up to give it new life. This battle shows the strategic importance of the location of the German counter attack. If it had been made from Königsberg it would have merely delayed the Russian right flank while their centre could push on toward Posen. By inflicting this blow on the left flank of the advance through East Prussia the Germans have broken the Russian connection with their army further south and have delayed the general Russian advance until this weakness can be remedied.

Both the Austrians and the Russians claim the victory in the fighting that has been taking place in Southeast Poland, near Krasnik and Zamosc. While the Austrian advance in this direction was at first superior in strength, the Russians have now had time to reverse this condition. They are attacking the Austrians in front, while another column is moving against them from the south. The advantage of position seems to lie with the Russians.

This battle also has strategic influence on the general campaign. If the Austrians can hold their position they can delay the Russian advance both on their north and on their south. If the Russians can sweep back the Austrians out of Poland it will clear the way for their main advance against Germany.

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FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH ST.

REFUGEES IN DISTRESS REACH LONDON—AMERICANS CAUGHT IN FIGHTING

CHINA IS WARNED TO BAR THE ALLIES

Germany Holds Her Accountable for Allowing British and Japanese Troops on Her Soil.

KAISER'S ENVOY PROTESTS

Japanese Force Advancing on Kiao-Chau Delayed by Swollen Rivers —Protect Germans in Japan.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—Protesting to the Foreign Office against its note of Sept. 3 addressed to the diplomatic representatives in Peking, and referring to the transgression of Chinese neutrality by the landing of Japanese troops at Lung-kow, Baron von Maltzan, the German Chargé d'Affaires, said today that Germany would hold China responsible for permitting Japanese and British soldiers to cross her territory.

The Chinese are unwilling to attack the Japanese who have landed in Shantung; nevertheless, they fear that Germany may ultimately make reprisals upon them.

The Japanese Legation here has been endeavoring to assure the Chinese authorities that the activities of Japanese troops are only directed against Tsing-tau.

WEI-HSIEN, Shantung Province, China, Sept. 7.—Reports have been received here that the Japanese advance guard of 8,000 men, which is proceeding against the German territory of Kiao-Chau from Lung-kow, has succeeded in covering only ten miles in the last two days, because of the very poor condition of the roads in Shantung Province. At this distance out they came to a swollen river. This the artillery could not cross, and the guns are now returning to Lung-kow.

Some of the Tsing-tau forts have been made bomb-proof. The Governor of Tsing-tau allows the men of the garrison one day in three for liberty in town to promote their health. Almost all the German reservists are living in deserted private residences in Tsing-tau. The shops and restaurants of the fort have reopened, and there is music and the moving picture shows are open every night.

According to the news received here the bombs recently thrown into Tsing-tau from Japanese aeroplanes were ineffective.

TOKIO, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—According to late advices, Japanese aviators have been sent up again to drop bombs into Tsing-Tao.

SEA PRIZES IN PORT.

British Send Several Captured Ships Into Hongkong.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—Hongkong reports the arrival there of several prizes, including the American steamer Hanamet and the German steamers Paklat, Frisia, and Rajaburi. The prize crew of the Paklat held the German engineers at their work for three days at the point of revolvers, and frustrated an attempt to disable the engines.

The American steamer Hansmet is of 2,703 tons burden and is owned by W. Katz of Shanghai. The Paklat and the Rajaburi are owned by the North German Lloyd, the former being of 1,227 tons burden and the Rajaburi 1,189 tons. The Frisia is a ship of 3,150 tons.

Both the Hanamet and the Frisia have previously been reported as having been seized. The Hanamet is suspected of carrying contraband. Her owner, W. Katz has appealed to the American Consul at Shanghai for indemnification.

GERMAN SWINDLERS' TRICK.

Get Money from Relatives of Russian Tourists Missing in Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Swedish police have discovered and exposed a gang of German swindlers who have been preying on relatives of Russian tourists in Germany who are missing.

They watched lists of missing Russians advertised by the Russian Embassy here, and cabled to their relatives in Russia, forging the signatures of the missing persons. In these messages they stated that it was impossible to send money direct to Germany and asked that it be forwarded to an address in Copenhagen, to be sent on.

Nearly all the families appealed to sent money.

UNDER GERMAN RULE.

Captured Towns Held Responsible for Offenses of Individuals.

BERLIN, Aug. 26. [Correspondence of The Associated Press.]—The commanders of the German troops are issuing a proclamation to the inhabitants of every hostile town they occupy, as follows:

"Citizens! A body of the German army under my command has occupied your city. Inasmuch as the war is carried on only between the armies, I guarantee in due form the life and private property of all the inhabitants under the following conditions.

"1. The inhabitants must strictly avoid every hostile act against the German troops.

"2. Food and forage for our men and horses are to be furnished by the inhabitants. Every such delivery will be paid for at once in coin, or a receipt will be issued, to be redeemed after the termination of the war.

"3. The inhabitants are to house our soldiers and horses in the best manner, and to keep their houses lighted at night.

"4. The inhabitants are to put the roads in a passable condition, to remove all obstacles erected by the enemy, and to give the best support to our troops in order that they may be able to fulfill their task, doubly difficult in a hostile land.

"5. It is forbidden to collect in crowds on the streets, to ring the bells, or to communicate with the enemy in any way whatever.

"6. All weapons in possession of the inhabitants are to be handed over at the Town Hall within two hours.

"7. The Mayor, the clergymen, and four well-reputed citizens are to appear before me at once to act as hostages during the stay of the troops.

"Under these conditions—I repeat it—the lives and private property of the inhabitants are perfectly secure. The strict discipline to which our soldiers are accustomed even renders it possible that no inhabitant will be compelled to neglect his business affairs or to desert his home and hearth.

"On the other hand, I shall adopt the most stringent measures as soon as the above conditions are not observed. In this respect I shall hold the hostages in the first instance responsible. Besides this, every citizen will be shot who is found with a weapon in his hands or committing any act whatever hostile to our troops.

"Finally, the entire city is responsible for the deeds of every individual citizen; and the citizens will do well to keep mutual oversight over each other, in order that they may avoid the unpleasant consequences that must follow upon any co-operation with the enemy."

As a consequence of non-observance of such proclamations a number of villages on the French frontier have been burned and the inhabitants severely punished.

BELGIANS' TALE OF HORRORS.

Swear They Saw Young Girls Sabred and Baby Bayoneted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROUEN, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Ghastly stories of German atrocities are vouched for by Belgian officers. One officer took his solemn oath that he had seen an infant carried through the streets on a bayonet. Another, a medical officer, swears that at Aerschot he saw twelve young girls, who had been victims of the violence of Uhlans, sabred to death, having been stripped and whipped before being killed.

The roads around here are thronged with refugees, who camp by the roadside when they can tramp no further. They are in many cases too weary to be frightened, and plod on dull-eyed and exhausted. They are making their way here first and then to the westward—anywhere where the Germans are not likely to come for a week or so; anywhere where they can sleep and eat. Splendid exertions are being made here to cope with the distresses of the refugees. In the peaceful homes of England there can be but the vaguest idea of the awful distress throughout the country between here and the Belgian frontier and throughout Belgium.

I have no time to write more; my courier must start immediately. We can hear the Germans' and the Allies' guns afar off—a dull, distant growl, such as Tchataija grew familiar with in Turkey two years ago; a cannonade that I judge betokens a sustained and far-flung struggle of heavy artillery some thirty miles away.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Antwerp says that a German aeroplane, flying in the neighborhood of Lotteghem, to the west of Malines, was fired upon by the Belgians. The wings of the machine were injured, and it was brought to earth and the two occupants were made prisoners.

The same correspondent says thirty-five German soldiers on bicycles have been killed at Londerzeel, also west of Malines, by a Belgian patrol, and that at Zammel seventeen Germans were surprised and killed by Belgian troops.

Chicago Newspaper Man Safe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Maurice Gerbeault, correspondent of The Chicago Daily News at Brussels, Belgium, who was reported to have been shut in in the war zone of Belgium, is alive and safe, according to a cablegram to The Daily News today.

SEES GERMAN TRADE 'SMASHED TO ATOMS'

Berlin Writer Describes Situation as "Complete Break-Up of Industry."

BUT THE KERNEL IS SOUND

Unhappy Situation Is Admitted Freely and Problems of Reconstruction Are Discussed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (Dispatch to The London Times).—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung discusses the extent to which German industry already has been hit by the war. Dr. Emil Lederer, the writer, says that the removal of all men capable of bearing arms has "smashed industry to atoms." All links uniting various trades have been broken. The crisis with regard to money and credit which occurred in the first instance was accentuated by the necessity of financing the war by a single stroke. The attempts made to meet the crisis by liquidating assets only made matters worse. The unfortunate thing, he says, is that this liquidation, which is customary at all crises, does not in the present instance affect merely a small body of speculators, but expresses the fact that German industry and its production are on a fictitious basis.

Complete transformation, Dr. Lederer says, is necessary in order to cope with the new conditions brought about by the war. At present there is little sign of this. We see the apparent paradox, says Dr. Lederer, that in spite of increasing absorption for military purposes of men capable of working there is an increase of unemployment among those that remain behind. Even the much sought after labor of women cannot find employment. Day after day undertakings shut down or their output is diminished. Those, indeed, which continue at work are working with aimless overpressure because of uncertainty, so the net output is diminished.

What, asks Dr. Lederer, are the decisive economic facts? Does the complete break-up of industry which threatens Germany involve a disruption also of agriculture and the supply of necessities. The war means for Germany, first, the prevention of exports, especially articles of luxury; secondly, prevention of imports of means of subsistence, especially raw materials such as cotton and copper; thirdly, reduction of demand of all at the front and restriction of demand of those remaining at home. There no longer is any demand for articles of luxury.

Against these facts, which apparently involve the gloomiest possible outlook for the near future, Dr. Lederer says, must be set others equally decisive. Germany has had a remarkably good harvest, so on the whole the purchasing power of the agricultural industry is relatively big. The same thing applies to industries which supply the needs of the army and other public purposes. The problem is to use this purchasing power in such a way as to revive all those branches which supply the needs of the above-mentioned industries. The question is how to build around the sound kernel. It will require foresight and perhaps great expenditures, for forces which could bring about this reorganization automatically do not exist. It must be remembered, Dr. Lederer says, first, that the amount of available labor is considerably reduced; secondly, available raw materials probably will not be sufficient for a long time; thirdly, the needs of private industry have during the war undergone considerable diminution and change. These facts must first be recognized. Then a systematic plan of reconstruction must be drawn up with the help of Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations. The writer concludes by recommending the formation of a central permanent committee representing all interests under control of the Ministry of the Interior to see what can be done.

This is the first German article I have seen which admits the unhappy situation of German industry. The future will show whether the time-honored expedient of appointing a committee of inquiry will compensate for the economic unsoundness of foundations whereon it rests.

BELGIAN ARMY STRONGER.

Volunteers Reorganized and Rearmed—Losses Not Excessive.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to The Evening Star from Ostend says:

"The different units of the Belgian Army have been collected from all over the country, even from Namur and south of the German line. The volunteers have been reorganized, better officered, and better armed.

"The total losses of the army have not been published, but, except at Liège, these were not large in comparison with the losses of the German, French, and British armies in France. The total force of the Belgians, taking in consideration the toughening which the men have had during the last month, is now possibly more fit for active service than it was at the beginning of the war. The morale is still unimpaired.

"The burgomaster of Liège is still demonstrating his inability to pay the fine levied by the Germans by trying to find the money in Brussels and elsewhere, while the richest men in Brussels continue as hostages for the payment of the demand on the latter city, which situation is proving more embarrassing to the Germans than to Burgomaster Max, who continues to insist upon the impossibility of the city raising the fund."

HARD-UP REFUGEES FLOCK TO LONDON

Three Thousand Arrived There Yesterday, Many of Them in Great Distress.

ROOMS FOUND FOR THEM

W. A. Clark Arrives on Cruiser Tennessee—Has Asked Embassy to Protect His Treasures in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—With the arrival in London in the last twenty-four hours of approximately 3,000 American refugees, the majority in greater distress than any others who have heretofore reached here, the members of the American Relief Committee found themselves swamped.

According to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the committee, the latest arrivals are in sore plight. Many arrived late last night, and the members of the committee were engaged early this morning in getting rooms for them, but after a few hours' sleep hundreds of refugees, a large number of whom were German-Americans, swarmed into the committee's rooms at the Savoy Hotel.

Few had any money. Others had some Continental coins. Toward noon the cries of hungry children created a din heard above the talk of excited refugees.

In order that the most needy might get food, Mr. Hoover began to give out small amounts to heads of families, and tonight he arranged to hire many rooms in Bruce House, which is a London County Council lodging house. Provision was also made for furnishing meals to the destitute.

In view of the large influx of refugees the steamship companies said today that unless extra vessels were added to the sailing lists it might be several weeks before all the applicants for passage could be accommodated. This does not necessarily mean indefinite delay for many of the poorer refugees who originally came to Europe in the steerage and expect to return home that way. Other accommodations, however, are limited.

Mr. Clark on the Tennessee.

There were no destitute refugees landed today from the cruiser Tennessee, which brought a second batch from Havre, among them ex-Senator William A. Clark, some of whose valuable art works are in France. He says: "Fortunately my most valuable collections are in New York, but I have asked the United States Embassy in Paris to protect my art objects. Personally, I don't believe the Germans will ever take Paris.

"Every road from the city is choked with fleeing refugees. From what we heard in Paris, a great battle will soon be fought in the region of Marne. If Germany is beaten it will mean her downfall."

Mr. Clark expects to remain in England for some time.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—One hundred and sixty-five Americans, the greater number well-to-do women, arrived here today from Weymouth, where they were landed by the American cruiser Tennessee. They spent last night on board the cruiser because of lack of accommodations on shore. They had a fine trip across the Channel and spoke highly of the comfort aboard the ship and the courtesy of the officers and crew.

When they left Havre the city was quiet, and there appeared to be no excitement at all.

Miss Jacquelin Stephens of Detroit arrived with a party from Deauville. She said that many Americans remained at resorts on the Normandy coast and had announced their intention of staying there, as they felt perfectly safe.

Alfred Scillitan of Brooklyn, aged 15, arrived in London today from Budapest, traveling alone. He had been visiting his grandparents in the Hungarian capital, and he worked as a volunteer office boy for the American Relief Committee organized in Budapest by the American Consul. He said that everything was quiet in Budapest, that prices had not advanced, and that virtually all the Americans had left the city.

Samuel Zolty, a singer, of New York, came to London today direct from Vienna. He reported that about 20,000 Servian and Russian prisoners of war were at present engaged in building earthworks for the defense of Vienna.

Among the 2,000 persons who crowded the rooms of the American Relief Committee when it opened this morning were many German-Americans, who are virtually without money and who must be assisted back to the United States by the committee.

Two Trains a Day from Berlin.

Refugees from Germany say there are still a large number of American citizens in Germany who are unable to get out because of the limited train facilities. There are only two trains a day from Berlin to Rotterdam, each carrying 200 passengers. Consequently Americans are filtering out of the German capital very slowly. Other refugees report that Rotterdam is still crowded, and that many Americans are waiting in Holland for an opportunity to get to England.

Although the American committee has been excellently systematized and has a corps of very efficient helpers, its rooms at the Savoy Hotel have become inadequate, and it may become necessary to get larger quarters.

Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the committee, does not believe that the Continent will be free of American refugees for thirty days.

IS "WILHELM THE GREATEST."

New Title Given to Emperor According to Dr. I. W. Held of New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—"Wilhelm the Greatest" is now the title borne by the Kaiser, according to Dr. Isidor W. Held of New York, who arrived in London early today from Berlin, which city he left last Friday.

Dr. Held said it was now considered that the Kaiser was more illustrious than any other Wilhelm, and so the word "Great" was no longer believed to express to the full extent his glorious achievements. "It was," he added, "a German officer who first told me this, but it now has spread among all classes."

There are not many Americans remaining in Berlin, according to Dr. Held, but those remaining are not anxious to depart. There is no fear of the Russians. All talk of an invasion of Berlin by them is considered a joke.

Dr. Held said the Germans had announced that they had captured 125,000 Russians in East Prussia, thus breaking the back for the present of any invasion from that quarter.

The doctor has been studying in hospitals in Berlin for the last eight months, and declares that he met many German officials, all of whom believe that Germany will triumph, except on the sea. Dr. Held said:

"If a great naval battle comes they believe England will be victorious, but will lose two-thirds of her fleet in winning the victory.

"The equipment of the German Army is marvelous. As an instance of the attention to detail shown, I may mention that all flat-footed soldiers were weeded out for the march into France, for it was desired to have only soldiers who could do long marches.

"I saw many German soldiers detrain in Berlin on their way to East Prussia. They made it a gala occasion, some of them donning French trousers and Belgian hats and dancing about the station, to the delight of the populace.

"Every hospital is full of German wounded, but, as in the case of the English, large numbers are wounded only in the legs and arms."

Dr. Held said Germany meant to retain Belgium at all costs, while it was believed that in the event of German success France would be made to pay the cost of the war, aided by England, while Russian Poland would be demanded.

Dr. Held said he was told the Germans were building two Zeppelins a week, and now had fully 100. From all accounts a rigorous Winter campaign was counted on. The Germans said they were two days late in getting 300,000 men to assist the Austrians, which caused the latter to lose Lemberg.

DUTCH FEAR BELGIANS' FATE.

Dr. Moore Also Says Germans Are Sorry T. R. Is Not President.

According to Dr. Robert E. Moore of 58 West Forty-seventh Street a large proportion of the German people believe that if Theodore Roosevelt was President the attitude of the people of the United States would be overwhelmingly on the side of Germany in the war. Dr. Moore got home yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam. He said that in Munich and other parts of Germany the Germans had treated Americans with brotherly consideration and courtesy.

"The Germans look upon Col. Roosevelt as a man of the same type as their Kaiser," said Dr. Moore, "and they often call attention to the fact that the Kaiser and Roosevelt are great friends and share in common a great many views on important issues. I have heard Germans say that Col. Roosevelt and the Kaiser are almost as much alike as if they were brothers.

"Many of them, on the other hand, seem to think that the President is not as sympathetic as he might be, this opinion being due perhaps to the fact that the President is of Scotch origin."

Another interesting piece of information that Dr. Moore brought home was as to the attitude of the Netherlanders with whom he talked during the week he was in Rotterdam.

"The Dutch," he said, "were mobilizing, and it looked as if they might be getting ready to go to war. I would judge from the conversations I had with business men that they will side with the Allies. The sympathies of practically all the Dutch with whom I talked were with England. German invasion of Belgium has made the Hollanders fear the fate which overtook Belgium may await their own country."

Dr. Moore brought with a him a copy of the Holland Gazette, published in Rotterdam, which contains an announcement that the Minister of Home Affairs has sanctioned the raising of a fund to be known as "The Fund for the Defence of the States and Colonies."

CALL BRITISH SEARCH LEGAL.

Manchuria's Reservists Were Seized Within Three-Mile Limit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Officers and passengers of the Pacific Mail liner China, which arrived here today, said that Great Britain acted within her rights, as defined by the State Department, when she detained forty German reservists taken at Hongkong from the American steamship Manchuria, also of the Pacific Mail fleet. The China brought passengers from Hongkong, Yokohama, and Honolulu. The previous statement that twenty Austrian reservists were held at the same time it was asserted was untrue. War between Great Britain and Austria had not at the time been declared.

The port authorities boarded the Manchuria within the three-mile limit. Previous dispatches did not make it clear whether she was searched within the treaty limits of a British port or on the high seas.

Ludwig Reichert, a merchant in the Philippines, who is an Austrian reservist, was aboard the China. He said that the two battered vessels which it was reported put into Hongkong several weeks ago were the British cruisers Lancashire and Hampshire, which had been in battle with the German cruisers Gneisenau and Schanhorst in the South China Sea. His information came from the Austrian Consul in Shanghai, he said. Capt. Hans Thompson and Purser C. M. Landers of the China said no battle-scarred cruisers were in Hongkong when the China left there on Aug. 12.

Americans to Give Benefit in Canada

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 7.—The American Aid Society of Canada will give a benefit concert here next Thursday night. The guests of honor include the Governor General of Canada, the Premier, and the ex-Premier, all of whom are expected to deliver orations.

CALLS PARIS SIEGE FATAL TO GERMANS

French Senator Says Their Army Must Break Down Before Stiff Resistance.

FOOD FOR MANY MONTHS

Strength of Defenses Described in a Semi-Official Statement — 1,000 Cannon in Place.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The question now before Parisians is that of the defense of the city. In the last five days a great change has passed over the face of the city. The calling up of reserves and of the 1914 class, the exodus of those who have been nervous as to the future, and the removal of the Government to Bordeaux have deprived the boulevards of much of their life.

Now that Paris is being put in a state of defense, however, and the people are faced with the serious possibility of a bombardment, they are looking the situation calmly in the face, and, in the absence of the timorous who have hurried away to the country, seem determined to see the matter through.

A semi-official description of the defenses of Paris has been given out for publication by M. Aimond, the representative of the Seine and Oise Department in the Senate:

"The intrenched camp of Paris has today, with its forts and batteries, a circumference of 150 miles. A thousand heavy cannon, perfectly protected and concealed, defend its approaches. Twenty-five miles of Voies Décauville [portable narrow-gauge railroad tracks] join the batteries to their base. A mobile force of several hundred thousand men of all arms is present, and if necessary could be diverted to any quarter threatened.

"Last Monday at Versailles a committee of which I was a member examined the arrangements made to provide a supply of meat, wheat, and forage sufficient to support a force of 3,000,000 men over a period of several months. That is to say, in the most unfavorable circumstances the German Army would find itself stopped for many months before the intrenched camp of Paris, while having on its flanks numerous armies which would be threatening at every moment to cut its communications.

"In short, in the event of the events of the next few weeks being quite adverse to us, the German invasion must inevitably break down before the intrenched camp of Paris, and retreat before the offensive of the Anglo-French forces on its flanks and that of the Russians on Berlin. It must never be forgotten that we are fighting a duel to the death. Germany knows that; she is staking her all, and we have our existence as a nation in the balance."

CALLS JOFFRE FRENCH FABIUS.

Gustave Herve Says His Retreat Is a Splendid Military Exploit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Gustave Hervé, writing in La Guerre Sociale, has given a clear appreciation of what is generally accepted as the plan of Gen. Joffre, who has been spoken of as "the temporizer."

"The retreat," he says, "is one of the finest exploits in our military history. The ground has been fought foot by foot nearly every day for the last three weeks. The French Army has been making vigorous counter attacks, turning in its right wing in the direction of Verdun. It is continuing to retreat slowly, its right being covered by the intrenched camps of Verdun, Toul Epinal, and Belfort. All the evidence shows that all our army corps are intact; that the gaps in our ranks have been steadily filled by reservists; that the morale of our troops is that of a conquering army, confident of ultimate victory, and that the 75-millimeter guns are the finest artillery ever possessed by any army.

"Knowing the numerical superiority of the enemy, Gen. Joffre is refusing to engage him decisively. He keeps retreating when the enemy's right wing threatens to envelop him, and he is bringing the enemy south far from his base. He is called Kuropatkin by the pessimists, who are afraid of seeing the French Generalissimo imitate the prudence of the Russian General in Manchuria and defer his chance of winning. He is called Fabius by those who have confidence in him. They think of the old Roman General who wore down Hannibal without engaging in a decisive battle, and saved Rome by his indomitable tenacity. Though it is contrary to the national temperament, Gen. Joffre's plan, in view of the numerical superiority of Germany, is the right one."

WARSHIPS COAL IN GULF.

Merchantmen See Fighting Craft Off Pensacola and Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7.—Ship masters arriving here tonight brought further information that substantiated reports from Pensacola last night that war vessels were seen coaling in Gulf waters.

The first report was that of Capt. W. G. Barrow of the American steamship Tarpon, who, at 4 o'clock Saturday morning, saw what he identified as a man-of-war at the entrance to Pensacola Bay.

First Mate Schott of the Norwegian steamship Origen, with his night glass, saw at 12:01 Sunday morning a brilliantly lighted warship at a point 350 miles southwest of Mobile Bar with a merchantman lashed to her side. The vessels were not anchored.

SUSPICIONS

The moment any business institution offers a client more or less than a normal return for his money, the proposition should be looked upon with suspicion.

The wonderful prosperity of this Company has been founded not upon extravagant promises, but upon fair and even liberal promises, and living up to those promises without a hair's breadth deviation from them either in letter or in spirit.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

"YES, TAKE A PICTURE."

Diplomat Wanted a Photograph, but Officer Offered Him Loot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Photographs of Louvain after the sacking of the city have reached London. While they bear out the reports of devastation, they show that the famous Hôtel de Ville (Town Hall) almost if not entirely escaped injury.

A curious story in connection with the sacking of Louvain has come to London. M. Pousette, a Swedish diplomat, was there, watching the soldiers looting shops. He talked with a German Lieutenant.

M. Pousette had a camera in his pocket. He asked the Lieutenant if he could takea picture. The Lieutenant, not knowing that M. Pousette had the camera, misunderstood the question, and, waving his hand toward a particularly fine mansion, generously said: "Yes; go in that house. There are a number of good ones there."

CAN'T PROVISION BRUSSELS.

Belgian Government Offers Food, but Germans Would Seize It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Last week Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, and the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish Minister at Brussels, made representations to the Germans regarding the food supply. After some negotiations they sent a messenger to Antwerp to consult with the Belgian Government, which promised to send food to Brussels if the Germans would engage not to seize it. The Germans refused to make promises of this character, and so the plan was abandoned.

Ministers Whitlock and Villalobar are at the head of the General Relief Committee.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—An Ostend dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"A new violation of the laws of war has been committed by the Germans. The Military Governor of Brussels has forced the Civil Guards, although disarmed, to help on the work of the fortifications of the city, especially in digging trenches."

ANXIOUS OVER SCANDINAVIA.

British Officials Watching Attitude of Sweden and Norway.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—British officials are watching the attitude of Norway and Sweden in the present war with great interest.

Travelers returning to London from the Scandinavian Peninsula say it is evident that the Swedes and Norwegians quite generally sympathize with Great Britain, the feeling being that the English Navy offers protection to their interests.

The Dagens Nyheter, a Radical journal of Stockholm, in its issue of Sept. 6 says the successes of Germany impressed the Swedish press disproportionately. After examining the German and English White Books the editor of the Dagens Nyheter says:

"It is impossigle to say that Great Britain, France, and Belgium desired this catastrophe. They undoubtedly did all they could to avoid it. It was Russia, Germany, Austria, and even Servia which played the principal parts. It is still uncertain whether Germany was informed of the nature of the ultimatum delivered by Austria to Servia, but these diplomatic documents give evidence that it was Germany who opposed Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a conference in London.

In conclusion the paper says:

"Sweden as a source of food supplies for Germany holds a strategic position."

OPEN SEIZED GUN WORKS.

Germans Offer Belgian Workmen Large Increases in Pay.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam says that the Germans are preparing to reopen immediately the gun factories at Cockerill, near Liège. These factories, covering 375 acres, are among the richest prizes captured by the Germans in the war.

The whole concern has been taken over by the Prussian War Office, which has offered the Belgian workmen 50 per cent. increase in wages to remain at their places.

All Americans Out of Havre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Practically all English and Americans have left here. The hotels are no longer crowded. It seems certain that Havre will be vigorously defended if the Germans attack it in force, and it is likely to be considerably damaged in that event, as not all the defending warships' shells will pass over it.

600 Germans Captured at Sea.

BREST, (via Paris,) Sept. 7.—Six hundred Germans have been captured on board the Dutch steamer Tambora. Among them are thirty-three officers and doctors, who are in confinement at Chateau Brest. The Tambora sailed on July 30 from Batavia for Rotterdam.

PATHFINDER LOST 246 OF HER MEN

Continued from Page 1.

lar slot tube with a leather bulb, which the fishermen believed was part of the mooring of the mine.

HEROIC RUNO RESCUES.

Trawl Crews Dared Death by Mines to Save Liner's People.

GRIMSBY, England, Sept. 7.—Nearly 300 persons, who were rescued from the Wilson liner Runo by trawlers when the steamship sank in the North Sea, a victim of a contact mine at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, were landed at Grimsby and Hull on Sunday. The prompt work of four trawlers, the Silanion, Strethon, Cameo, and Prince Victor, saved the lives of nearly all those on board.

Wilson Line officials say that all the crew and all except twenty-seven of the passengers are safe in this port. The Silanion picked up 128 persons, practically all she could hold. The Cameo saved nearly a hundred, and the other two trawlers saved seventy.

The Runo was bound from Hull on the long trip across the North Sea to Archangel, and her passengers were mostly Russians from America, who were returning to Russia with their women and children. The vessel hit the mine in mid-afternoon Saturday during fine weather. The explosion was terrific, and a large part of the ship was shattered, while several passengers were injured and one was killed.

It was extremely fortunate that the little fleet of four trawlers, homeward bound with their holds full of fish, chanced to be passing almost within hailing distance of the Runo at that moment. Disregarding the danger of other mines that probably were near, the trawlers pushed through the wreckage and picked up sailors and passengers who were clinging to sticks and rafts. These were persons who, in the first panic, had jumped overboard or had been blown into the sea. Others were gathered from the decks of the fast sinking ship.

Only Two Boats Launched.

When the Runo struck the mine she tilted at an angle which made it difficult to launch the lifeboats. Only two were launched, survivors said, and these, after reaching the water, were overturned by the frightened people trying to get into them.

The Runo, after settling by the head, remained in that position for nearly two hours, her bulkheads holding her afloat until 6 o'clock, when the bulkheads suddenly gave way, elevating her stern high in the air for a moment, after which she quietly slipped into the depths.

Many of the survivors, injured by flying debris, were taken to hospitals on arriving here. It is believed all will recover.

The work of the trawlers is said by the Runo's crew to have been one of the finest episodes of its kind in the history of the sea. The trawler Silanion was the first on the scene. The Runo's people were forward and the Silanion had difficulty in getting near on account of the peculiar upward tilt of the ship. As many of the passengers were Russians the orders to them were not understood, and this accounts for the panic and for the failure to get off more lifeboats. One of the stewards who landed here said he rushed into the steerage section after the explosion and saw that it was wrecked and splintered. He noticed that some of the passengers were badly wounded.

After the efforts to launch the Runo's lifeboats had failed the crew of the Silanion threw out all their lifelines, picking up women and children first as far as possible. The Strethon arrived immediately afterward and saved thirty-two persons who were clinging to wreckage in the sea. The mate of the Strethon fastened a rope about his waist and was lowered alongside the ship to the water level, where he was able to pick up many of the injured.

Rescuers Leap Into Sea.

When the Prince Victor came up her crew went overboard, some in boats and some swimming. The Chief Engineer dived overboard and saved a woman and a child. One of the rescued women gave birth to a child a few minutes after being saved.

Most of the passengers suffered from shock and exposure, but restoratives and warm food were given to them under direction of the Runo's surgeon on the trawlers.

Before reaching Grimsby most of the victims were transferred to the passenger steamer Solway, which brought them into the royal yacht basin here, where they were met by Mayor Tate. Later it was decided to send all the refugees to Hull on the Solway. Most of the Russians were still in a panic, and when they learned that the boat was about to take them up the river to Hull many protested fiercely, refusing to leave solid land again.

American's Story of the Disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—John Ray, the American Consul at Odessa, Russia, who was on board the Runo when she sank, is resting today at a friend's house in London. Mr. Ray's wound in the head is not serious, and he is making good progress toward recovery.

He was asleep when the steamer struck the mine, he said. The explosion hurled him to the deck, and his head was badly cut. From the deck he observed the struggle of the steerage passengers, who were endeavoring to crowd into lifeboats. The davit ropes of some of these boats had been blown away, and they went into water bottom side up. The Captain of the Runo was stunned by the explosion and did not revive in time to superintend the lowering of the boats. The ship's officers could not speak Russian, and had great difficulty in making themselves understood during the panic. One of them was pushed overboard.

Mr. Ray, having procured life belts for himself and the Captain, awaited the approach of the trawlers. He was the last passenger to leave the steamer. His coolness has been greatly praised by the newspapers of Hull.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Consul John A. Ray, at Odessa, Russia, who was injured in the wreck of the Wilson steamer Runo, has returned to Hull, England, and notified the State Department that his injuries are slight and that he intends to proceed to his post.

NORWAY TO SELL SHIPS.

Anxious for America to Get Her Old Ones and to Build a New Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—"Norwegian ships soon will be selling like hot cakes," an American said to me today. "Any one with a ship to sell is anxious to oblige the United States, now that it has decided to build a new commercial fleet and to pay $400,000,000 for it."

The land of fjords thus is approaching a new crisis in this war. The nation is obsessed by the gambling spirit, but it is gambling in old and new merchant ships, not cargoes.

"It is a splendid opportunity for Norway," was the remark of Christiania citizens who landed at Copenhagen today. "The nation has the fourth biggest fleet of merchantmen in the world, and when the war is over and new ships take the places of the old ones that are sold, we probably will take third place. America, which has no commercial fleet crossing the Atlantic to speak of, is going to make a big bid for merchant ships. Most of the steamers running to her coasts at present fly the Norwegian flag, and we are going to help her to get all the vessels she can."

Yesterday I met Miss Edith Haskett, who left New York with her father some months ago, but lost him in Russia. She told me the train, which was bound for Moscow, was split in two at a wayside station while her father was at one end of it and she at the other. He turned up all right, she said, and she has had a wire from him that he was on his way to Christiania.

IS CHASING THE NURNBERG.

British Dreadnought Australia in Hot Pursuit of German Cruiser.

HONOLULU, Sept. 7.—The Watson Navigation Company's steamer Wilhelmina reported on arrival here today that she picked up a wireless message from the British dreadnought Australia, then in Hawaiian waters, saying that she was in full chase of the German cruiser Nürnberg, which left here on Sept. 1.

The Nürnberg is a small cruiser of only 3,450 tons, and if overhauled would have little chance with even an armored cruiser. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1-inch rifles.

It is believed here that the Australian cable to British Columbia was cut by the Nürnberg. The interruption to the cable is between the Bamfield, B. C., cable station and Fanning Island. No particulars are obtainable.

MINE SINKS A TRAWLER.

Captain and Fireman Lost in North Sea—Ten Are Rescued.

SHIELDS, England, Sept. 7.—It is reported here that a trawler struck a mine in the North Sea on Sunday and was sunk.

The skipper and a firemen were drowned. Ten others were rescued.

Correct Dress for Men

$12.50 gives choice of many desirable suits, that were $18, $20, $22 and $25 and *good* values at that.

Plenty medium-weight Suits among them.

Fall Clothes and Haberdashery are ready.

George G. Benjamin
Fifth Ave. Building—Broadway, Cor. 24th St.

REPORT BRITISH CRUISER STRANDED—GERMANS MAY OCCUPY GHENT

GERMANS MARCHING TO OCCUPY GHENT

Drive Belgian Volunteers Back in Five-Hour Battle Near Melle.

REPULSED BEFORE ANTWERP

According to Belgian Reports, They Left Three Thousand Dead at Capelle-au-Bois.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GHENT, Sept. 7.—As I write the Germans are within seven miles of this town. The Belgians, so far as I can judge, will make no serious attempt to defend Ghent. The town is of little strategical importance.

I have received an official statement concerning the sacking and burning of Termonde and the neighborhood. Termonde is now evacuated by the Germans, who have left it a mass of smoldering ruins. Tele and Hamme, little villages outside Termonde, suffered the same fate. The official statement from Antwerp runs:

"Termonde has been evacuated by the Germans, who fired the town before retiring. They have blown up the bridges near the town. The Germans abandoned Termonde through fear of being cut off from the main army. Fortunately, severe losses have been inflicted on the Germans in the fierce conflict that has been taking place in the last four days in this neighborhood. Near Lippeloo and Thisselt the Germans suffered severely. Between Lippeloo and Cafort, on the road to Boomfields, which is covered with corpses, there are at least 4,000 dead."

The same communication adds that the Germans' movements appear to be part of their general scheme of attack on Antwerp.

From another reliable source I have received the following account of the German attack on Termonde:

"On Saturday the garrison of 3,000 soldiers that were in Termonde learned that the Germans were approaching in considerable numbers. During the night this force arrived at the suburb of St. Gilles. Fire was opened, to which the Belgians replied. It was evident that the German troops, who numbered 20,000, would overwhelm the Belgians, and the latter retired hastily into Termonde. While retiring the Belgians endeavored to blow up a bridge at Denbre; but they were too late. The Germans had already entered the town.

To verify the accounts I had heard yesterday, I proceeded by automobile from Ostend in the direction of Termonde. I went along the Alost road to within one mile of Wettern, until I ran into a party of Uhlans, from whom I made a hasty escape.

I made a detour and finally arrived in Zele, whence I had ample opportunity of verifying the stories of the destruction of Termonde from refugees who were pouring in by thousands. About a mile from Zele, on the road to Termonde, I met a priest, who stopped us and said: "There is a party of Germans at the end of the road."

The car was immediately turned about, but not before the fire of the Germans had been attracted. Bullets whizzed by, but none found their mark. Soon after leaving Zele again the Germans entered and pillaged the village.

While we were passing through the place the second time a Belgian armored car was encountered. As the car proceeded a patrol of fifty Germans came up from a by-street and opened fire. Capt. Bienelmans, who was driving the car, immediately reversed his engine and backed through the Germans at a good speed. Then, driving forward again, he opened fire with his quick-firing machine gun and killed fourteen of the Germans. This marvelous act of heroism I myself witnessed from my automobile, which was in front the whole time. Capt. Bienelmans escaped unhurt. Both his car and mine were damaged, considerably.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Ostend says:

"Violent fighting lasting for five hours has taken place between Melle and Quatrecht, near Ghent, between Belgian volunteers and a superior corps of Germans. After determined resistance the Belgians retired in good order.

"The Germans occupied Melle and are marching on Ghent."

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Antwerp, dated Sunday, gives a Belgian official communication which says:

"The repulse of the German attack against the southern part of Antwerp at Chapelle-au-Bois yesterday was successful, the Germans leaving thousands of bodies on the field and retiring in disorder on Villvorde, six miles northeast of Brussels. They are demoralized by the complete check of the attempt against Antwerp and by the losses inflicted by our field artillery. The Belgian losses are not numerous."

A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp confirms earlier dispatches of a German repulse on Friday at Chapelle-au-Bois and, says that the Germans left 3,000 dead on the field. Many of the Germans, the dispatch adds, retreated to Brussels.

The Antwerp correspondent of The Morning Post, in giving a description of the situation there, says:

"It is clear that the Germans are nervous of a forward movement of the Belgian Army, and their expedition north of Brussels was designed to keep that army at home, rather than to make any serious attempt on Antwerp.

"It is reported in Brussels that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, has appointed Burgomaster Max to be Secretary of the American Legation."

The correspondent of The Daily Express, wiring from near Termonde, sixteen miles from Ghent, under date of Saturday, says:

"Termonde has fallen, after six hours of fighting. The little force of 6,000 Belgians made a gallant defense, but the enemy was 20,000 strong, and the Belgians were unable to reply effectively to the deadly fire of the German siege guns.

"The Germans began the attack between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning, and the rain of shells over the town was incessant until 9. It was a hopeless task, attempting to hold earthworks against such odds, and one by one the slender defenses were abandoned.

"The defenders were able to leave in good order, without serious losses, and went by way of Berlaer and Overmeire in the direction of Ghent.

"After entering the town the Germans set it afire, and throughout the morning dense clouds of smoke overhung the town. Not three miles away the peasants, with strange and dull apathy, were still working in their gardens, sometimes turning to watch the smoke. Only the children seemed afraid, and they ran and hid from my motor car.

"I sighted German outposts from Termonde to within ten miles of Ghent, and there are indications that they will almost immediately occupy Ghent. The people are greatly excited, and many are preparing for flight.

"Between Ghent and Bruges there is little sign of the conflict, and men and women are working quietly in the fields. At one village four men were calmly building a wayside chapel. As I passed they were putting in place an image of the Virgin Mary. Bruges is perfectly calm, but it is the calm of despair, not of confidence."

Telegraphing from Ostend, a correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says the German casualties in the fighting around Termonde, sixteen miles east of Ghent, on Friday and Saturday are estimated at 5,000 men. A number of German soldiers were drowned when the dikes around Termonde were cut, and several German guns were lost in the flood.

Continuing, the correspondent says the Germans advanced on Sunday in a northerly direction from Brussels, between Ghent and Antwerp. Today all telegraph and railroad communication between these towns is interrupted.

Several hotels in Ostend are closed for fear of the arrival of the German invaders. An engagement occurred on Sunday at Cordegem, south of Ghent. Belgian cyclists and gendarmes had a sharp engagement with the enemy, which resulted in the Belgians retiring before a superior force. A Belgian Major was killed.

BRITISH CRUISER REPORTED STRANDED

Warrior Had "Fight with German Cruiser Goeben Escaping Bosporus," Berlin Declares.

DISPATCH IS PUZZLING

Goeben Was Reported Sold to Turkey—Bosporus Had Been Mined—Constantinople Silent on Incident.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The German Embassy today made public this official dispatch, received from the Government at Berlin via the Sayville Wireless Station:

"English cruiser Warrior stranded, probably consequence fight with German cruiser Goeben, escaping Bosporus."

There was nothing to indicate which cruiser was escaping from or through the Bosporus or what had happened to the Goeben. The indefinite terms of the dispatch aroused added interest because of the fact that the Goeben and the Breslau, another German cruiser, after being chased by hostile ships at the beginning of the war, took refuge in the Dardanelles or the Bosporus and were later reported taken over by the Turkish Navy, although it was understood a German crew remained aboard.

The Goeben, under international law, was entitled to remain at Constantinople or any other neutral port only twenty-four hours. The dispatch alludes to the Goeben as a German, not as a Turkish, cruiser. At the German Embassy the statement was made that, so far as the embassy was aware, the Goeben was still a German cruiser. If this is a fact, the Goeben was not sold to the Turks, and Great Britain would be entitled to call on the Turks for an explanation as to why they permitted a belligerent vessel to remain in Turkish ports more than twenty-four hours.

Diplomats Puzzled.

Diplomats were at a loss to explain the Berlin message. They believed it impossible that the Warrior could have been attempting to escape from the Bosporus, as Turkey has mined the strait, and the ship would not have entered. Had the Goeben been allowed to go out and engage the Warrior, it was said, it would be a direct violation of neutrality by the Turkish Government, if the ship still flew the German flag, and virtually a declaration of war on the Allies. If the Goeben was under the Turkish flag it would be an act of war.

No indication that Turkey had declared war was received from any source. A message from Constantinople today from A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, contained no mention of the Warrior, and the Ambassador said it conclusively proved that no declaration of war had been made, though he did not give out the text of the message.

The Warrior, reported stranded, is an armored cruiser, identical with the Achilles, Cochrane, and Natal. She has been attached to the British fleet in the Mediterranean. The Warrior was begun in 1903, and was completed in 1908. She has a displacement of 13,550 tons, is 490 feet long, and is armed with six 9.2-inch guns, four 7.5-inch guns, twenty-four three-pounders, and, smaller weapons. Her speed is 22.9 knots, and her complement 704. The vessel cost about $5,940,000.

The Goeben, also an armored vessel, is much larger and speedier than the Warrior. She is 610 feet long and her displacement is 22,640 tons. She carries ten 11-inch, twelve 5.9-inch, and twelve 3.4-inch guns, besides torpedo tubes. Her speed is 26.6 knots and her complement 1,013.

The German Embassy gave out these further official advices from Berlin, received today by wireless:

"German Socialist Leader Fischer declares, according to a Swiss paper, war was forced on Germany by Russian infamous assault.

"Marching through Belgium unavoidable life and death question.

"Stories of German atrocities lies. Army, consisting one-third Socialists, above suspicion. Reprisals due Belgian treacherous attacks."

Diplomatic Situation Unchanged.

Routine dispatches from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople today to the State Department showed that communication with Turkey was unimpaired. No mention was made by the Ambassador of political conditions, from which, it was inferred, the diplomatic situation there was unchanged.

Officials here are much interested in the possible results of the expulsion of German and Austrian Consular officers from Egypt by British military authorities. For weeks Great Britain has hesitated to take any step which might irritate the Porte. England's action in Egypt, which is under the suzerainty of the Sultan, but dominated by Great Britain, was interpreted as meaning that the latter would delay no longer in meeting embarrassing situations resulting from Turkey's wavering yet apparently sympathetic attitude toward Germany and Austria.

The extension of the forbidden zone in the Bosporus was looked upon here as another indication of the Porte's careful preparations for war. There is a belief in official circles, however, that, while the military is taking every precaution, the diplomatic branch of the Ottoman Empire is waiting for a more decisive turn on the battlefields bfore plunging into the conflict.

STIRRING UP EGYPT.

German Emissaries Reported Inciting Mohammedans Against England

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company at Rome says that a dispatch has been received there from Naples saying:

"Steamers arriving from Egypt report that German emissaries are inciting the Mohammedans against England, saying that Germany is everywhere victorious."

An Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Valona, Albania, says that a complete Turkish Government was installed there today. Genady Adin Bey, a former Turkish official, will replace the Provisional Government which took charge of affairs when Prince William of Wied withdrew from his kingdom.

ROME, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Durazzo says the arrival there of Essad Pasha, ex-Albanian Minister of War, is awaited. He is expected immediately to officially proclaim Mehmed Burhan Eddine Effendi, son of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, as King of Albania. Albania will remain independent of Turkey, although ruled by a Mussulman. Burhan Eddine is only twenty-nine years old.

TURNS BACK RESERVISTS.

Swiss Government Countermands Call to Those in United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Swiss Legation received a dispatch today from President Hoffman of the Swiss Confederation countermanding the order for the return of Swiss reservists from this country to Switzerland. No reason was given for this action. Minister Ritter believes it to be due to the difficulties encountered in transporting reservists back to their native country. The order for the return of Swiss Army officers was not canceled.

Minister Ritter announced that $8,000 has been raised in the United States for the Swiss relief fund. He said it was possible that he himself might go to Switzerland to assist in the Foreign Office. The legation received word today that Swiss Minister Lardy would remain in Paris with Ambassador Herrick. Minister Lardy was in Paris during the siege of 1870.

The Swiss Government has established a war-loan bank to take over securities from Swiss citizens, who formerly sold such securities in foreign countries.

ASKS LOUVAINERS TO RETURN.

Burgomaster Says Burning and Robbing Will Not Be Resumed.

ROTTERDAM, (via London,) Tuesday, Sept. 8.—In view of the fact that the Germans have established civil government in the parts of Belgium occupied by their troops, the Burgomaster of Louvain and a committee of citizens have called on the burghers of that city to return there and resume their ordinary vocations. The call was in the form of a poster, which was exhibited in the streets of Louvain today. It said:

"After considering the matter with the German military authorities I asked the inhabitants of Louvain to return to the city to resume their occupations.

"The orders previously issued remain in force. The people are prohibited from being on the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening, Belgian time. All those having arms and ammunition shall turn them over at the City Hall. All hostile demonstrations toward the German troops must be avoided. The German authorities have promised that with these orders obeyed there will be no more burning or robbing, and that the population will no longer be harassed.

"We are greatly concerned with the re-establishment of community life. Police service and a water supply will be provided. Volunteer police will be called, the men to carry badges on their arms and also identification papers. Those who are willing to serve are requested to report at the City Hall."

A STATEMENT BY REUTER.

Germans Tried for Years to Undermine His Agency's Influence.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Baron Herbert de Reuter of the Reuter Telegram Company has issued a public statement in which he declares that the version of the efforts of German interests to influence the Reuter Company as published by the English Press Bureau and reported by the ex-British Ambassador at Berlin, "does not tally with the facts within my knowledge." Baron de Reuter says:

"As for our agency, we never had communication, direct or indirect, with the Deutsches Kabel Gesellschaft, still less has any proposal in their name or on their behalf ever been submitted for our consideration. The fact, however, that for many months, I may even say years, past, the German press, at the bidding and under the inspiration of political wire-pullers, has circulated unblushing falsehoods and calumnies about our agency, presumably to weaken its prestige in contemplated competition, points to their intelligent anticipation of the refusal which any overtures from their side would have met with from us.

"Finally, permit me to add that we had no knowledge of the intended publication of this parliamentary paper."

TURKS' ENVOY TALKS OF WAR WITH U. S.

Suggests Futility of Possible Bombardment of Ottoman Ports by American Warships.

DISCUSSES OUR LYNCHINGS

And Philippine "Water Cure" in Statement Attacking Allies—Action by President Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A remarkable statement issued tonight, through the medium of The Associated Press, by A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to the United States, is regarded here as likely to get that diplomat into serious trouble with this Government. While no comment is obtainable in regard to what was said by the Turkish envoy in the statement, his references to the lynchings in the Southern States and the "water cure" alleged to have been administered by United States soldiers in the Philippines to natives of those islands are of such a character that they probably will not be overlooked by President Wilson.

The Turkish Ambassador also suggests the futility of a possible bombardment of Turkish ports by United States warships. It is likely that this also will be regarded by the Government as cause for offense and interesting developments may be expected here tomorrow.

Charging that the intimation by Great Britain to the United States that she would welcome the presence of American war vessels in Turkish waters to protect Christians was merely "a vulgar trap" to get the United States "mixed in the European fray on the Allies' side," the Turkish Ambassador said in his statement:

"According to today's papers, Great Britain, following in the footsteps of France, has agitated before the eyes of the United States the spectre of a massacre of Christians in Turkey and has made this gruesome picture of the immediate future, drawn with absolute disregard of truth, a pretext for requesting the United States to dispatch warships to Turkish ports. That there have been massacres in Turkey I cannot, unfortunately, deny, but the Armenians and Maronites, who were the victims, suffered at the hands of the Moslems not as Christians, but as political agitators engaged in undermining the Ottoman state, the while flaunting in the face of the Government and dominant race the support of Russia, France, and England.

"Under the same provocation," the Ambassador continued, "what would Russia have done, who has given the world the spectacle of not one but twenty pogroms against an innocent race; what France, who smoked to death in caverns the Algerians fighting for the independence of their land, who later on rejoiced in that grand production, the Commune; what England, whose punishment of the 'rebels' in the Indian 'mutiny' was to blow them off guns?

"And, since a large number of American papers are siding with Great Britain and France in this affair, I will permit myself to say that the thought of the lynchings which occur daily in the United States and the memory of the 'water cures' in the Philippines should make them chary of attacking Turkey in connection with acts of savagery committed by her under provocation compared with which the economic competition of an Italian, or the sniping of a Filipino, or even the outrage of a negro, are as nothing.

"Supposing, for the sake of argument, what in reality could never happen, that the negroes were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy with the Japanese to facilitate the invasion of the United States by the latter, how many of them would be left alive to tell the tale?

"Great Britain and France have embarked upon a new campaign of provocation against Turkey, secretly hoping that as a result of it something untoward may happen in that country to confirm their sinister predictions, so that the United States will be finally prevailed upon to dispatch warships to the Levant, and thus get mixed in the European fray on the Allies' side; but I believe the Administration is too sagacious to fall into such a vulgar trap.

"Besides, why should the United States, not one of whose citizens has ever suffered in Turkey, send warships to the waters of that country, with the result that it would only cause irritation against her, and could under no circumstances act as a check? Bombard Smyrna and Beirut, which are mostly inhabited by Christians? What of that? And what more could she do? Nothing. But that would be enough to mean war. Do the people of the United States want war?

"The new British move against Turkey is clumsy. It will not cause the United States to modify its attitude. But it has called forth the following telegram from New York to the Turkish Embassy:

If Turkey goes to war against England, the Hindoos and Mussulmans in India and elsewhere will support her in every way. Thousands of volunteers ready.

(Signed) BHAYANKAR,
GADAR NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS,
57 East 200th Street.

AGAIN ACCUSE GERMANS.

Dinant Destroyed, Ostend Dispatch Asserts, and Hundreds Shot.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—An Ostend dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The Germans have destroyed the Belgian town of Dinant (fifteen miles south of Namur) after shooting hundreds of male inhabitants because it was alleged shots had been fired from the heights overlooking the city."

"The Germans," says the dispatch, "in a few hours by shellfire and incendiarism destroyed Dinant. Among the hundreds of male inhabitants shot was one party of a hundred prominent citizens, who were huddled together in the Place d'Armes. While the shooting and burning were going on the women residents of the city were imprisoned in the convents.

"Among those shot were M. Hummers, the wealthy manager of a large weaving factory, and M. Ponbelot, son of a former Senator. The latter was killed in the presence of his wife and children.

"Germans appeared at a branch of the National Bank, where they demanded the cash in the safe. The manager, Mr. Wasselze, refused to hand it over, whereupon he and his two sons were shot.

"There is no evidence, so far as is known, that the alleged shooting from the heights resulted in the killing of any Germans."

COL. GORDON, V. C., MISSING.

Officer of Gordon Highlanders May Have Been Killed in France.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Col. W. E. Gordon of the Gordon Highlanders, who won the Victoria Cross in the South African war, is among the officers who are reported missing in France.

Col. Gordon gained the Victoria Cross by going out under heavy fire and attaching a rope to a gun which was in danger of being captured. He was wounded while trying to drag it to safety.

Col. William Eagleson Gordon gained his Victoria Cross at the battle of Magersfontein in the Boer war. He was appointed to the Gordon Highlanders in 1888, and served with the Chitral Relief Expedition in 1895, taking part in the storming of Makaland Pass.

He served with distinction in the Tirah expeditionary force in 1897 and 1898. When wounded at Magersfontein he was serving as Adjutant of the first battalion of the Gordon Highlanders.

KIPLING SPEAKS ON ENGLAND'S FATE

"If We Are Beaten Now We Shall Become an Outlying Province of Germany."

AIDS CALL FOR RECRUITS

Saying That If England Fails the Lights of Freedom Go Out Over the Whole World.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 8.—"It is not conceivable that we should fail. If we do fail, the lights of freedom go out over the whole world."

This was the statement of Rudyard Kipling in a stirring address to a mass meeting at Brighton, where an immense crowd had gathered in the Dome to listen to speeches in support of Lord Kitchener's crusade for recruits. The meeting was presided over by the Lord Mayor of Brighton, seconded by Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Kipling said:

"Through no fault nor wish of ours we are at war with Germany, the power which owes its existence to three well-thought-out wars; the power which, for the last twenty years, has devoted itself to organizing and preparing for this war; the power which is now fighting to conquer the civilized world.

"For the last two generations the Germans in their books, teachers, speeches and schools have been carefully taught that nothing less than this world conquest was the object of their preparations and their sacrifices. They have prepared carefully and sacrificed greatly.

"We must have men, and men, and men, if we with our Allies are to check the onrush of organized barbarism.

"Have no illusions. We are dealing with a strong and magnificently equipped enemy, whose avowed aim is our complete destruction.

"The violation of Belgium, the attack on France, and the defense against Russia are only steps by the way. The Germans' real objective, as she has always told us, is England and England's wealth, trade and world-wide possessions.

"If you assume for an instant that that attack will be successful, England will not be reduced, as some people say, to the rank of a second-rate power, but we shall cease to exist as a nation. We shall become an outlying province of Germany, to be administered with what severity German safety and interest require.

"We arm against such a fate. We enter into a new life in which all the facts of war that we had put behind or forgotten for the past hundred years have returned to the front and test us as they tested our fathers. It will be a long and a hard road, beset with difficulties and discouragements, but we tread it together and we will tread it together to the end.

"Our petty social divisions and barriers have been swept away at the outset of our mighty struggle. All the interests of our life of six weeks ago are dead. We have but one interest now, and that touches the naked heart of every man in this island and in the Empire.

"If we are to win the right for ourselves and for freedom to exist on earth, every man must offer himself for that service and that sacrifice."

WAR TIME SCENES IN ROUEN.

French Working Girl Writes of Enthusiasm for English Troops.

The following is a literal translation of a letter just received in New York by a French lady's maid from her sister at Rouen, and gives the point of view of the modest laboring classes in France:

Rouen, August 21, 1914.

My dear sister Henriette:

If I judge, according to our impatience to get your news, I understand you are anxious for ours. I hope that you made a good voyage and that nothing disagreeable has happened to you during the journey. There is a little change in life in Rouen. Numerous factories are closed, for the reason that the men are gone to war, and women are powerless to operate the machinery. As for me the sewing is still going a little, but I do not think that it will last long. Business stops little by little; the most of the stores are closing, which gives the city a sad appearance. For centra there is a big bustle in and around the railroad station of the Rue Verte. Hundreds of persons stand on the square near the station, to assist the passing of the English troops on their way to Paris; they are acclaimed by the cry of "Vive la France!" "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Down with Germany and the barbarians!" Numerous trains bring hundreds of young wounded English, French, and Belgian soldiers. Many offices of the Red Cross are settled in the largest hotels of the city. Many citizens have asked to take some of the wounded into their homes. We are going to have several of them at our home. Mother is already preparing two rooms. She has moved Lili's bed into the kitchen. As for us, we are going to sleep in the armchairs. Lili talks of the war like a grown-up person, and so seriously! She also wants to take care of the wounded. She will divert them. She made dresses for all her dolls and put them to bed. She set on the table all the history books to interest the soldiers. Of course she will do the reading herself. Then she collected all the pieces of old sheets to make some lint out of them, but she will do that in the kitchen when the wounded are sleeping, so as not to worry them. If you were in Rouen now you would be proud of your god-child. Maman had to have made for her a big white table "for nurse." She goes to school every day, and I promised that I would take her with me this afternoon to see an English warship which arrived on the Seine yesterday. It seems that the ship had narrowly escaped capture by the Germans, but I cannot give you much information. We don't have any news from our own soldiers. I do not know where father is. George and Maurice must be artillerymen in Belfort. Jeanne and Helene are in despair, shrinking for their husbands. Maurice's baby is always so sweet; he does not suspect that his father is at war. Our aunt has no news from Leon, Andre, and Joseph.

This is all the news. I hope that my letter will reach you. Do not worry. But if the Germans arrive in Rouen they will find somebody to receive them. If the men are not strong enough the women will help them.

For my share I would like to kill one of them, and it is the Kaiser himself; I assure you that I would do it gladly. My dear Henriette, I say "Au revoir" to you today.

Maman and Lili send you their best kisses. A big kiss from your fragile

MADELEINE.

P. S.—It is a good thing that I am always so cheerful and contented. It happens sometimes that I can make Jeanne and Helene forget, and I give them a little hope.

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Good in tourist sleepers and chair cars on three Santa Fe California trains. Three times a week these excursions are personally conducted.
If interested in Western lands, ask C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for land folders and free copies of our immigration journal, "The Earth."
Remember the 1915 Panama Expositions at San Francisco and San Diego
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BUSINESS HOURS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 16th:
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 12 Noon on Saturdays.
B. Altman & Co.
Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't
(Third Floor)
Autumn Fashions in Gowns and Suits
are now in readiness, featuring the latest Paris styles, at very moderate prices.
An inspection is cordially invited.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
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The Store in NEW AUTUMN DRESS Awaits You!
Macy's has donned its handsomest Autumn Attire in your honor. From basement to roof it is replete with the finest of the Season's products from factories and looms all over the world—it is a Treasure-house of Novelties.
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Autumn Finds Us Prepared in Every Department
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DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Clothes for College Men and Boys

Manly clothes without being men's clothes.

Styles which have been adopted after studying the tendencies at American colleges and preparatory schools.

Things that are demanded at the leading schools abroad—neither exaggerated nor too sedate.

De Pinna is specializing on this kind of apparel—on complete outfits which meet the special requirements of students.

The day of departure approaches—early selections are advisable.

Young Men's Autumn Suits

In the newest Fall woolens—fabrics of the newest Fall weaves and colorings, suggested by the De Pinna custom department.

In stripes, checks and solid colors—sizes, 33 to 40 chest measure.

Prices, from $18 up.

School Norfolk Suits for Boys

Made of the sturdiest and best selected woolens—for boys of 7 to 15 years.

These suits are very unusual at the price—better values than this house has ever before been able to offer.

Thorough De Pinna tailoring—the suits being designed especially for school wear.

Specially priced at $8.75.

Also a wide range of Boys' Norfolk Suits, in a great variety of new Fall woolens, at $12 and $14.

De Pinna Fall Furnishings

All requirements ready to fit out the boys going away to school.

New Fall styles in shirts, neckwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, gloves, sweaters—all the accessories needed to make a boy's wardrobe complete.

A most attractive assortment of Viyella flannel college shirts in fashionable colorings; and the new silk and madras shirts.

Imported silk scarfs in all the British regimental stripes—from the Coldstream Guards to the Medical Staff colors.

All the desirable underwear, such as linen mesh, imported lisle and merino.

New Fall Hats

For boys and young men—the attractive shades in the correct new soft hats, for all ages up to twenty-one.

Also the De Pinna Fall block derbies.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People.

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

PRESIDENT FIXES TERMS IN MEXICO

Gives Carranza His Choice of Three Proposals to Solve Problem of Presidency.

MUST OBEY ORGANIC LAW

Insists That Constitutionalists Shall Live Up to Their Professed Beliefs.

OUR TROOPS MAIN ISSUE

Their Prompt Withdrawal Is to Follow the Acceptance of Either of Two Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Information comes to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from a trustworthy source that President Wilson has offered to withdraw the American troops and marines from Vera Cruz if Gen. Carranza, First Chief of the Constitutionalists' movement, and the present executive head of the Government at Mexico City, will resign from his present office in favor of some other leading Mexican.

President Wilson also, according to information from the same source, will grant immediate recognition to Carranza if he assumes the office of Provisional President, but on the condition that he will not be a candidate for Constitutional President at the regular election which the Constitutionalists are pledged to hold at an early date. Withdrawal of the armed forces from Vera Cruz will follow immediately after recognition has been given by this Government.

There is another alternative proposed by President Wilson as the matter was explained here tonight. It is set forth in this way: If Carranza does not assume the title of Provisional President, but continues to exercise the executive power as First Chief of the Constitutionalists, the United States Government immediately will give him recognition and will agree that Carranza shall be a candidate in the general election, and furthermore, will recognize the person selected at the polls. Pending this election, however, the United States will retain its forces at Vera Cruz.

These proposals, it is asserted, have been placed before Gen. Carranza by Paul Fuller, a New York attorney and friend of President Wilson, who is now in Mexico City, as an unofficial emissary of the President. There is a hopeful feeling in well-informed circles here, apparently based on trustworthy information, that Gen. Carranza will accept the proposal last expressed. The proposal that Carranza shall resign the office of executive head of the temporary government in favor of some other person carries with it a promise that in that event the United States will agree that Carranza may be a candidate for the Presidency at the Constitutional elections.

Mexican Law Must Govern.

It was explained tonight that in placing these proposals before Gen. Carranza, President Wilson had been actuated by a set purpose to grant no recognition to any government established in the City of Mexico unless it was in accordance with the provisions of the Mexican Federal Constitution. The Mexican Constitution provides that a person who holds the office of Provisional President at the time of a general election shall not be a candidate in that election to succeed himself as President. The proposals understood to have been made by President Wilson to Gen. Carranza through Mr. Fuller are construed as indicating that there is suspicion that Carranza intends to hold on to his present office as executive head of the authority established in Mexico City and be a candidate for President in the regular elections.

All the proposals centre around the matter of withdrawing the American forces from Vera Cruz. Carranza has it in his power to bring about the immediate evacuation of Mexico's chief port, which is the thing that he and his party most desire, by resigning in favor of some other person, with the right to claim recognition from the United States if he is elected Constitutional President in the elections to follow. He may also accomplish this wished-for result by assuming the title and authority of Provisional President under the condition that he will not be a candidate in the general elections for the office of President. Information here leads to the belief that Carranza prefers to remain the head of the temporary authority without the title of Provisional President, even if that means the retention of the United States forces at Vera Cruz, and become a candidate in the Constitutional elections.

The situation is somewhat complicated and causes uneasiness, but the Washington Administration apparently is determined that Carranza shall comply with the constitutional forms that he and his followers were so insistent in upholding when Gen. Huerta was exercising the duties of Provisional President.

Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, Chief of Staff of the army, who is now acting as Secretary of War, today flatly denied current reports that Gen. Carranza was planning an attack upon the American forces under command of Gen. Frederick Funston at Vera Cruz. Gen. Wotherspoon said that Gen. Funston's reports today related only to routine matters, and that Gen. Funston had made no allusion to any existing or pending trouble.

Zapata Is Holding Off.

Señor Rafael Zubaran, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist agency in Washington, said today that he had advices relative to the relations between the Carranza Government and Gen. Zapata, the leader of the southern revolutionary forces. Señor Zubaran said that Carranza had invited Zapata to attend the convention to be held in October to consider agrarian reforms for Mexico. This is the announcement made by Señor Zubaran:

"Advices received today by the agency from Mexico City are to the effect that the commission that Carranza sent to treat with Zapata in regard to the latter peaceably giving allegiance to the new Government has reported to Carranza that while the rebel chief of the south is in sympathy and accord with Carranza, that he does not desire to give his formal allegiance until he is certain that the programme of agrarian reforms for which he stands will be approved by the Constitutionalists.

"Zapata requested that Carranza adopt the plan of Ayula, which embodies a definite scope of action in regard to the land question rather than the plan of Guadalupe, which is merely generic in its outline. Gen. Antonio Villareal and Luis Cabrera, who composed the Carranza commission, and who were only authorized to discover Zapata's position toward the new Government and not to complete any negotiations, brought back this suggestion of Zapata's.

"Carranza, in a reply to Zapata, points out that he is bound to carry out the plan of Guadalupe, on which the revolution was based, and is not at liberty to adopt any other. However, he says, that he is personally in favor of the agrarian reforms that are laid down in the plan of Ayula being placed on a legal footing not only in the State of Morelos, the home of Zapata, but in all the States of the republic standing in need of such measures.

"For the purpose of showing Zapata the sincerity of the new Government in desiring to further these land reforms and to allow him to have a voice in shaping such legislation, Carranza in his note invites Zapata to attend the convention called for the first of October, at which the programme of legislative reforms that the country at large needs will be thoroughly considered.

"The Carranza commission expects Zapata to accept the invitation and to support loyally the régime that desires to put his reform measures into practice."

Fuller Silent on His Mission.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—Paul Fuller, President Wilson's representative, said tonight that he had not conferred with Gen. Carranza today and again asked that his reticence be excused as it was imposed upon him by the nature of his mission. "I should not have been chosen to come here on this errand," he said, "if in Washington I had the reputation of being a chatterbox."

Mr. Fuller was asked whether he had been impressed favorably by Gen. Carranza. He said that he had. "So I have," he said, "by all Mexicans whom I have had the pleasure of meeting on many visits to this capital."

Mr. Fuller said that he first visited Mexico City in 1874. He expected, he said, to take leave of Carranza tomorrow and to depart for Vera Cruz on Thursday in order to catch the Ward liner for New York. Mr. Fuller will spend tomorrow and Wednesday in winding up business and taking leave of his numerous Mexican friends and acquaintances.

SETS ARREST ORDER ASIDE.

Carranza Nullifies Rules for Protection of Accused Persons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 7.—Gen. Carranza today issued a decree nullifying an order given on Sept. 1 by Commandant Cabral and District Governor Robles Domingues relative to the occupation of private property and the formalities requisite for arrests. The chief provisions of the order were that no real or chattel property could be occupied save with due official authorization, and that no one could be arrested except on the strength of a written accusation, signed by two persons, and that in case the charge proved false or calumnious the accusers became liable to the same penalty as would have been incurred by the accused had he been proved guilty.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, referring to the result of his mission to Sonora, where he and Gen. Villa sought to compose the differences of the Maytorena and Calles factions, said today:

"Gen. Villa and myself conferred with Maytorena, and as we did not reach an agreement compatible with the interests of the State and republic, Gen. Villa and myself ordered the forces of Maytorena and Calles to remain in the positions which they at present occupy without undertaking any hostile movement and re-establish immediately rail and telegraph communication for the public, so that the State may no longer suffer inconvenience resulting from the suspension of such communication.

"We then returned to Chihuahua, where we came to a decision as to how the Sonora problem was to be solved, of which the public will in due course be informed."

Gen. Carranza and Constitutionalist officers will tomorrow deposit wreaths on the monument to the Chapultepec cadets who fell in resisting the American invaders in 1847.

District Gov. Robles Dominguez has resigned, and it is expected that his resignation will be accepted.

BURGLARS SET HOUSE AFIRE

Camp in the Library of Shinglenook, Brander Matthews's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 7.—An alarm of fire startled members of the cottage colony early this morning. It proved to be a slight fire which was started by burglars in Shinglenook, the Summer place here of Prof. Brander Matthews of New York. The burglars forced an entrance into the villa by breaking a pane of glass in a window which opened on to a porch. They camped in the library and reception room, where the fire broke out. Some one rang an alarm and firemen responded and soon extinguished the blaze.

The thieves got away with some of the household articles, but little damage resulted from the fire.

Shinglenook was occupied during the Summer by the Rev. George C. Carter and family of Bryn Mawr, Penn.

FOREIGNERS RIOT AGAIN.

Half a Mile of Windows Broken in Third Rhode Island Riot.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—Rioting occurred in the foreign section tonight for the third time within nine days. Nearly half a mile of store windows were broken, and a number of rioters were injured.

Two hundred policemen, including a large mounted squad, stopped the disturbance within a few minutes by arresting twenty men who were alleged to be the leaders.

The first of the riots was intended as a protest against the raising of food prices on account of the European war, but the police were unable to ascribe tonight's outbreak to any particular cause.

Boss Painters to Reopen Shops.

The members of the United Painters and General Contractors' Association said yesterday that they would reopen their shops today, notwithstanding the strike of 10,000 painters. A committee from this association asserted that the painters had renewed their contract with all independent firms, but had demanded radical changes in their contract with the association.

Motormen, Conductors:

YOUR shoes must be specially made. A special shoe, and the best shoe, is the "Inspector." It has the stuff to wear in it, and is the easiest on the feet.

Made by Rice & Hutchins of Educator Shoe fame—the originators of comfort shoes for men, women and children.

The "Inspector" is not expensive—$4.50. Its longer wear means less expense in the long run.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women and children: Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO

Broad Street 3rd Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn: 807 Fulton St.

CAUGHT IN FIGHTING ON FRENCH BORDER

Alsatian Sheltered the Kendalls While Troops Struggled Around His Chateau.

4,472 REFUGEES ARRIVE

Chancellor Day Says Germany Has No Chance and That Present Conflict Will End War.

Four liners arrived yesterday from Europe, bringing 4,472 American refugees, which is the largest number that has reached New York in one day since the war began. More than half of these refugees came on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, which brought 2,373 persons from Rotterdam. The other vessels were the Bergensfjord from Bergen with 1,006 passengers, the Rochambeau from Havre with 916, and the Minnetonka from London with 178 first cabin passengers.

The first Americans to arrive here who saw actual fighting were Mr. and Mrs. Lyman B. Kendall of 520 Park Avenue. They returned on the Rotterdam after spending fourteen days near the French frontier, where they saw the German troops pouring into France from Alsace.

"We were at Strassburg on Aug. 1," said Mr. Kendall, "when our automobile was requisitioned by the military authorities. We got on a train which took us as far as Avricourt, where the Germans were massed in thousands and we were ordered to leave the train. With other Americans we managed to hire wheelbarrows and to get our baggage across the frontier into the French town of the same name.

"After some delay a farmer agreed to take ten of us with our baggage to the nearest town for $50 in his hay wagon. At Blamont the farmer refused to go any further, and we spent the night sitting by a fountain in the public square in a drizzling rain. Next morning Mrs. Kendall and I were sitting by our baggage, when a well-dressed Frenchman came up, and in English, asked if he could do anything for us. This was the Baron de Turckheim, and he invited us to his château on the hill, where we met the Baroness, who welcomed us most kindly.

"Next morning the Baron harnessed an aged horse to a cart to take us to Lunéville. After going a few miles the horse gave out, and we started to return to the château. On the way back we could hear heavy artillery firing toward Ciry and saw a long line of smoke rising slowly into the air. The line of battle extended for many miles along the horizon.

"The day after our return the troops came nearer to the château, and the shells whizzed over the building so that we went to the cellar.

"On the morning of Aug. 10, when we had become accustomed to living in the dark, Baron de Turckheim, who was an Alsatian, decided that it was not safe for him to stay longer, so he got out his bicycle and rode away toward Lunéville. At 9 o'clock that night we heard the sound of breaking glass, and on going up stairs found that a mounted Uhlan had thrust his lance through the library window.

"An officer who was in command of the squadron of Uhlans called out sharply, 'Ouvrez la porte.' I obeyed at once, and the German strode in. After seeing that we had no weapons, the Uhlans searched the château with lanterns and took away some of the rusty spears and ancient armor hanging in the hall. Then supper was served in the hall by order of the officer in command, who was most courteous when he discovered that we were Americans. He said he had relatives in the United States."

Next morning the officer passed Mr. and Mrs. Kendall through the lines to Rupals, where they found 8,000 wounded German soldiers, and Mrs. Kendall assisted the nurses in the military hospital. Philip Heineman, a Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Uhlans, lent Mr. Kendall $75 and obtained a military pass for him to Cologne, where he and his wife took a steamboat down the Rhine to Rotterdam. Mrs. Kendall said that at one time she was the only woman to dine with 200 German officers at Rupals. Seven villages near the château were burned by the Uhlans, she added, but when she left the Baroness was in possession of her home.

President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad arrived with Mrs. Willard, his sister, Miss Maria Willard, and his son, Daniel Willard, Jr., on the Rotterdam. Mr. Willard said that he was one of the few Americans who escaped inconvenience in Europe. He was more interested in the railroad freight rate decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission than in war when he arrived at the pier, and left for the B. & O. office immediately.

Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, who arrived on the Minnetonka, said that the English were, if anything, too calm over the war. He witnessed the mobilization of the British Army, and was grieved to see the flower of the country going to a war from which the majority would never return. "This war," he said, "will see the end of absolutism and militarism. The Kaiser has no more chance of winning this fight than the good ship Minnetonka has to fly over the moon. This will be the last great war."

Passengers on the Rotterdam signed a statement setting forth that the reports of German atrocities sent to this country were false, and sent a copy to Secretary of State Bryan.

RUMANIAN KING'S DILEMMA.

His Whole Private Wealth in Germany, He Fears to Aid Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Bourse Gazette says the explanation of the attitude of the King of Rumania, who is reported to be so strongly opposed to his people's wish to take sides with Russia that he threatens abdication, is due to the fact that the whole of his private wealth is in German hands.

Though he is of the Roman Catholic faith, which naturally inclines him toward Austria, and his family ties as a Hohenzollern toward Germany, The Bourse Gazette believes that the fact that the first signs of his going over to the side of Russia would mean the total loss of his fortune sufficiently explains the curious situation.

"WHY NOT?" ASKS RIDDER.

Editor Answers H. G. Wells on German Rule of the Seas.

Herman Ridder in The Staats-Zeitung this morning criticizes the predictions of H. G. Wells, the English author, of what would follow victory for Germany in this war. He says in part:

"In the event of a German victory," says Mr. Wells, "the German fleets, no longer jealously restrained, will sail the North Atlantic triumphantly, from Panama to the Arctic Circle, and the whole long coastline of the States will be accessible to the German striking force."

Why not? The fleet of his Britannic Majesty has so long sailed the North Atlantic that a change might possibly be welcomed. We do not forget that half a century ago the British fleet and the British Government stood for anything but the sponsor of American integrity. We have not forgotten, either, Craddock of Vera Cruz in this year of grace 1914.

AMERICAN DOCTORS HELP.

Ambulance Corps First on the Field on Sunday.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Red Cross surgeons and ambulance corps in Paris had received instructions that when they heard firing to go in the direction of the sound.

Drs. E. L. Gros and A. J. Magnin of the American ambulance corps were first on the field yesterday with ten automobiles and twenty stretcher bearers.

They left the city in the evening and, following the sound of the cannonading, reached the French lines and passed beyond them until they were in the zone between the armies. They picked up some wounded Arabs, who had been pressing in pursuit of the Germans.

Following a trail made by the smoke from burning farmhouses, the physicians encountered a French patrol, who said that 250 to 300 wounded Germans were in a ruined church close to the German line, and attended by a single German surgeon and two nurses.

GOOD LUCK SALUTES GREET 'RED CROSS'

Crowds Cheer and Sing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as Relief Ship Leaves Wharf.

STEAMS INTO THE HUDSON

Will Sail at Noon Today for Europe — Maryland Branch Gives Silk Flag.

While steamers of all nations dipped their flags in salute and harbor craft shrieked good luck to her with their sirens, the American Red Cross steamship Red Cross steamed through the lower and upper bays and up the Hudson River to an anchorage off Ninety-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. At noon today she will sail for Europe.

A crowd of about one thousand persons, most of them friends and relatives of the doctors and nurses who are going abroad, were on Pier 33, Brooklyn, in the Bush Terminal, when the Red Cross backed out into the channel at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As the ship got under way the crowd broke into a cheer and then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" over and again until the Red Cross was lost to view.

The steamer proceeded to a point about off Quarantine and then, turning again, headed up the bay toward Manhattan. As she passed the big dreadnought Florida, which is anchored off Tompkinsville, the marines and bluejackets lined the rail and gave a lusty cheer to the ship, while the Florida's flag was dipped in a graceful salute.

At 9 o'clock this morning a silk American flag, presented to the Red Cross yesterday afternoon by the Maryland State branch of the society, will be unfurled. Judge Henry Stockbridge of Baltimore made the speech of presentation on the ship yesterday afternoon. The flag was accepted by Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., who will command the Red Cross on her voyage.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Greek liner Ioannina will sail with the Red Cross unit that has been assigned to duty with the Servian Army. The nurses will be in charge of Miss Mary E. Gladwin, formerly Superintendent of Nurses at the Woman's Hospital in this city, and later the City Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio. She was in charge of the Red Cross nurses in Dayton, Ohio, following the great flood that overwhelmed that city last year. Miss Augusta Condit of Columbus, Ohio, will be chief assistant.

The other nurses going to Servia are the Misses Nell F. Steele, Columbus Ohio; Helen L. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen Kerrigan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary F. Keller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Esmee Everard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Anna Hirshbrunner, New York City; Agnes T. Gardner, New York City; Ida P. Lusk, New York City; Stella M. Hall, Saratoga, N. Y.; Lucie E. Bartram, Waterbury, Conn., and Helen F. Latimer, New York City.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON SPAIN.

Information Sought About Balearic Islands a Month Before War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Sept. 7. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—El Liberal, one of the leading newspapers of Madrid, publishes a remarkable document proving that Germany was making preparations for war a month before the present conflict broke out, and showing that she intended to make use of the Spanish Balearic Islands in certain eventualities.

The document is a series of questions addressed on July 8 last by the German Consul in Palma, Majorca, to the President of the Works Committee of the port, who, unfortunately, committed the indiscretion of replying to the Consul instead of forwarding his letter to the naval authorities.

Among the questions asked were the following:

How much Welsh coal is in the Port of Palma?

Size and tonnage of the largest ship that has entered port during the year?

Details of appliances for discharging petrol, gunpowder, and other explosives?

Size of quays and docks?

Depth of port and conveniences for embarking and disembarking?

Number of cranes and derricks and their strength?

Number of tugs available?

Whether port has any apparatus for raising sunken vessels?

Similar details about the harbors of Alcudia, Pollensa, Soller, and Porto Colom?

SAYS ITALY IS WAVERING.

Critical Time for Neutrality, Report from French Source.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Bordeaux says: "Much attention is being paid here to the possible inclusion of Italy and Spain in the number of countries at war.

"The strained relations between Italy and her former allies have been greatly aggravated in the past three days, while in spirit, it is said, public opinion is becoming most insistent for a declaration in support of Great Britain and France."

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says that members of the Italian Socialist Reform Party met in Rome last night and adopted resolutions approving the declaration of Italian neutrality in the present war. The meeting recorded its opinion that the victory of the Triple Entente, Great Britain, France, and Russia, would not only aid universal disarmament, but at the same time open the way to an exchange of national opinions and help the proletariat both socially and economically.

The resolutions said, moreover, that the victory of the entente powers would assure Italy's predominance over Austria-Hungary in Balkan questions.

WILL BAR FOREIGN AUTHORS.

German Writers Seek to Prevent Translations from Hostile Authors.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Sept. 7.—The German authors have formed a national association to prevent the translation of literary works of hostile countries into German.

The authors of plays belonging to hostile countries are not to be mentioned in the German press. This movement, it is said, is due to the attitude of Belgian and British authors.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Store will be open daily until 6 P. M.

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Autumn Apparel

CONSISTING of Suits, Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Coats, Wraps and Trimmed Millinery for every dress requirement, are being shown on the Third Floor, embodying the most authoritative style features, materials and colorings to be worn this season.

An interesting assortment of Curtains, Stores and Panels made from the new and exclusive

Gros Point de Paris Lace

Will be on exhibition today in the Upholstery Department, on the Fourth Floor.

Special Sales have been prepared for Today in

Women's Negligees and Kimonos,
Men's and Women's Umbrellas and
Parisian Pearl Necklaces

Tomorrow, an Extraordinary Sale of

Household Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Blankets and Comfortables, Brass and Enamel Bedsteads, China and Glassware

Details of which appear in this evening's papers.

Child's Russia Calf Button Educator, with or without Copper Tip. Also in Doll Calf with Black Rawhide Tip, both in infants' sizes.

Bent Bones
That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, callouses, flat feet, fatigue, and all the ills that feet are heir to.

Straight Bones
That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

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EDUCATOR SHOE

HELP THE RED CROSS, THE FLAG AND EMBLEM ALL NATIONS REVERE.

This store is and will be the central station for receiving contributions in Brooklyn for the American Red Cross funds.

Authorized by the American Red Cross
As Announced Yesterday.

Brooklyn is appealed to for the sufferers in ALL the armies at war, as the Red Cross knows no cause nor flag save that of suffering humanity.

It is in the hearts of all to help. This shows the way and gives the opportunity. Money is preferred, we are informed, and even the smallest sum will have its use.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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America's Finest Rye

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HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE

WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

It's No Time To Take Risks

Just now, when the catastrophy in Europe has placed upon this country the opportunities and responsibilities of conducting almost the entire business of the world, capital is many times as useful and its lack a much heavier handicap than under normal conditions.

You owe it to yourself to take every possible precaution against defalcation by any of your employees. Of course, the probability is that your employees fully deserve your confidence, but this is never absolutely certain.

No doubt your employees are bonded, but have you considered how much actual protection the Bond will afford if its protection is needed? Is the Bonding Company's ability to pay unquestionable? Has it demonstrated its willingness to pay just claims promptly, thus restoring to you the use of your capital in the shortest possible time?

During its thirty years in business, this Company, the largest and strongest Surety Company in the World, has earned a most enviable reputation for the prompt payment of just claims.

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Largest Surety Company in the World.
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F. W. LAFRENTZ, President.

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To Continue Three Years and Include All Mines Involved in Strike.

ALL WORK TO BE RESUMED

Commission of Three Named by Wilson to Settle Disputes—Draft of Plan Proposed Submitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. — President Wilson has sent to the contending mine workers and employers in Colorado the draft of a tentative basis for the adjustment of the strike. The plan of settlement was worked out by the Commissioners of Conciliation, who were sent to Colorado by the President several months ago, soon after regular army troops were sent there, and were directed to seek to arrange a satisfactory compromise.

The plan of settlement was sent to the President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Chairman of the Victor-American Fuel Company, the President of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, and the officers of the United Mine Workers of America. To each of these officials the President sent, with the tentative plan, an identical letter, appealing to them to accept the basis of settlement proposed. The President's letter reads:

The White House, Sept. 5, 1914.

My Dear Sir: I feel justified in addressing you with regard to the present strike situation in Colorado, because it has lasted so long, has gone through so many stages, and is fraught with so many possibilities that it has become of national importance.

As you know, Federal troops have been in the State for the purpose of maintaining order now for a long time. I have been hoping every day during that time that some light would come out of the perplexities of the situation, some indication that the mine operators and the miners who are now on strike were willing to consider proposals of accommodation and settlement, but no such indication has reached me, and I am now obliged to determine whether I am justified in using the army of the United States indefinitely for police purposes.

Many things may come out of this situation if it is not handled with public spirit and with a sincere desire to safeguard the public, as well as all others concerned; perhaps the most serious of them all the feeling which is being generated and the impression of the public that no one is willing to act, no one willing to yield anything, no one willing even to consider terms of accommodation.

As you know, two representatives of the Government of the United States have been actively engaged in investigating the whole situation and in trying to reach a dispassionate conclusion as to what it is possible to do in justice to both sides not only, but also in the interest of the public. The result of their investigations and of their very thoughtful consideration in the matter has been the drafting of the inclosed "tentative basis for the adjustment" of the strike. I recommend it to you for your most serious consideration. I hope that you will consider it as if you were acting for the whole country, and I beg that you will regard it as urged upon your acceptance by myself with very deep earnestness. This is a time, I am sure you will feel, when everything should be done that it is possible for men to do, to see that all untoward and threatening circumstances of every sort are taken out of the life of the people of the United States. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The draft of the tentative basis for the adjustment of the strike follows:

Whereas, the industrial conflict in the coal mining fields of Colorado has disrupted the peace of those sections of the State to the extent that a state of war has practically existed for some time; and,

Whereas, a temporary peace is maintained by the presence of the Federal troops;

Therefore, there should be established a three-year truce, subject to:

1. The enforcement of mining and labor laws of the State.

2. That all striking miners who have not been found guilty of violation of the law shall be given employment by the employer they formerly worked for, and where the place of the employe has been filled, he shall be given employment as a miner at the same or other mines of the company.

3. Intimidation of union or non-union men strictly prohibited.

4. Current scale of wages, rules, and regulations for each mine to be printed and posted.

5. Each mine to have a Grievance Committee, to be selected by majority ballot at a meeting called for the purpose, in which all employes (except officials of the company) have the right to participate. Members of said committee must be employed at least six months at the individual mine before being eligible. Married men to be in the majority on each committee.

Grievances to be first taken up individually with the proper officer of the company. Failing adjustment, they can refer to their local Grievance Committee for further consideration with the mine officials. Still failing adjustment, the matter shall be submitted to a commission composed of three men to be appointed by the President of the United States and which shall be representative of each side, with the third member to act as umpire whenever necessary. This commission shall, during the three years of truce, serve as adjusters or referees in all disputes (whether individual or collective) affecting wages, working and social conditions. Said commission shall devote primarily all the necessary time to the consideration and adjustment of such disputes.

6. It is understood as a condition of the creation of said commission that during the life of the truce:

(a) The claim for contractual relations is to be waived, but this shall not prevent the voluntary agreement between any employer and their employes during the life of this truce.

(b) No mine guards to be employed, but this does not preclude the employment of necessary watchmen.

(c) In the establishment of the truce the presence of the Federal or State troops should become unnecessary.

(d) There shall be no picketing, parading, colonizing, or mass campaigning by representatives of labor organizations of miners that are parties to this truce which will interfere with the working operations of any mine during the said period of three years.

(e) During said truce the decisions of the commission in cases submitted shall be final and binding on employers and employes.

(f) There shall be no suspension of work pending the investigation and reaching a decision on any dispute.

(g) The suspension of a mine over six consecutive days by the company may be authorized for cause satisfactory to the commission, but not pending any dispute.

(h) Willful violations of any of these conditions will be subject to such penalties as may be imposed by the commission.

On account of the mutual benefits derived from the truce the employers and employes should each pay one-half of the expenses of the commission. Respectfully submitted,

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION.

KANSAS CITY FLOODED.

Hundreds of Families Made Homeless When Turkey Creek Overflows.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7.—Night fell on Kansas City with many sections under water because of the overflowing of Turkey Creek. Three thousand homes, it is estimated, were flooded, driving several hundred families out. Despite the fact that the water was receding there was much danger from collapsing buildings. Two men were killed when they came in contact with a broken trolley wire, a number were injured slightly, and numerous thrilling rescues were reported. The total loss is estimated at about $1,500,000.

Telephone service throughout the city was demoralized and street service suspended in many sections. The Rosedale City Hall stands tonight in three feet of water.

Turkey Creek, a drainage stream, always treacherous, was a harmless thread of murky water when the men and women who live in the valley southwest of the city went to bed last night. Then came rain which continued ten hours and fifty minutes, with a fall of 6.94 inches, the biggest rainstorm ever recorded in Kansas City.

Mill Creek, a small stream flowing through Country Club, an exclusive residence section, also rose, and carried away outbuildings, motor cars, and other vehicles. In the eastern part of the city Mount Washington Cemetery was inundated. The Blue River rose fifteen feet in a few hours and washed away much property.

The creek extended to the Federal League baseball park here. Fences were washed away and the clubhouse was demolished, all the uniforms, bats, and other equipment used by the ball club being lost. Manager Stovall said the team would leave tonight for its final road trip without any equipment. He wired to Chicago for new uniforms and supplies. The groundkeeper and his two assistants, who were asleep in the clubhouse, escaped.

HUSBAND AND WIFE DROWN.

Billetter Jumps from Yacht to Save Woman Swept Overboard.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Sept. 7.—Emil A. Billetter, noted as a designer and builder of marine motors, and his wife were drowned in the Delaware River near here today. Mrs. Billetter was swept overboard by the swinging boom of the sloop yacht in which she was cruising with her husband, her daughter and several friends.

Mr. Billetter jumped into the water to save his wife, but was exhausted in supporting her, and both sank before help could reach them.

MARKS CAMPAIGNS FOR MORE FARMERS

Many Patrons in Four City Markets, but Growers Are Scarce.

MASS MEETING IS CALLED

Prices Remain Low Enough to Attract Many Buyers—Delivery Service Satisfactory.

Borough President Marks is going campaigning on Long Island to get farmers to bring their produce to the four new free markets in this borough. Jesse Wineburgh, Chairman of the Farmers' Produce Committee of Mr. Marks's Open Market Committee, has arranged for a big meeting of farmers in New Hyde Park Saturday evening. Mr. Wineburgh has been making a tour of Long Island interesting the farmers in the new markets here. He has met with so much encouragement that the Borough President is to join with him in the effort to persuade the growers of Long Island to send their produce to the open markets.

The first of the meetings at which Mr. Marks will speak will be held in the new Firemen's Hall at New Hyde Park, and it is probable the Borough President will address other meetings. He is anxious to let them know all about the latest free markets here because Mr. Wineburgh has reported that while the project has been met with favor, the farmers have not taken advantage of it to ship large quantities of produce to market, because, they said, they did not understand the details.

Mr. Wineburgh has stopped at Great Neck, New Hyde Park, Williston, and Mineola, where, he said, the farmers welcome the opportunity to sell direct to the consumer. Ralph Bolke, Secretary of the borough, after an inspection of the markets yesterday, said that within a short time they would have to be enlarged. At the Fort Lee Ferry market, he said, the number of farmers, hucksters, and pushcart peddlers has increased to such an extent that already it has been found necessary to open up a market space north of the ferry entrance.

At the Harlem Bridge market the number of buyers and sellers has become so large that additional wagons and stands are now banked almost down to 127th Street. There is not enough room for all the wagons to get under the bridge structure at the Queensboro Bridge market, and the police are allowing them to dispose of their supplies along the curb line.

Prices were very low yesterday, and there was a large amount of selling. At the Fort Lee Ferry market foodstuffs were being delivered at 10 cents a load, and it was announced that the same system would be installed in all but the market under the Manhattan Bridge.

FUNERAL MONEY STOLEN.

Baroness von Schack's Son Robbed of Cash He Borrowed to Buy Suit.

A. Torges von Schack, only son of the Baroness Lena von Schack, who died in Lebanon Hospital Friday night after plunging from a window of her home at 745 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, was the complainant in the Morrisania Court yesterday against Leo Gewistich, 20 years old, whom he charged with stealing $21, which he had borrowed with the intention of buying a suit for his mother's funeral. Von Schack said that both he and the prisoner lived at 745 Forest Avenue, and that Gewistich had taken the purse containing the money from his clothes while he was bathing in the morning.

Gewistich pleaded guilty to the charge and Magistrate Krotel held him in $2,500 bail. At the conclusion of the examination von Schack asked that his money be returned so that he could get the suit, but he was told that the $21 must be kept for evidence against Gewistich at his trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

Von Schack's father was Gen. George W. von Schack, who came to this country when the civil war broke out, and attained the rank of Major General in the Union Army. In Berlin he had been Chamberlain to Prince Frederick Karl. He died in 1900.

W. L. DOUGLAS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes I am selling for $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, fit and wear they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. I wish to call your attention especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes. After you have made a careful examination you will be convinced that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price. If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 & $5 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES
$3.00 $2.50 $2
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.
$3.00 $2.50 $2

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear.

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663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street,
BROOKLYN
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Announcement

In spite of the increased cost of other foods due to European war, the price of **Grape-Nuts** food has not advanced, but remains the same as heretofore.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

The longer war lasts, the higher the prices that will be demanded for food products.

Grape-Nuts food is a sturdy ration for young and old—summer and winter, the year through. Full of true nourishment, delicious to taste, with keeping qualities that make it dependable, Grape-Nuts is unexcelled as a war food.

Europe, where it is well known, is calling for **Grape-Nuts.**

"There's a Reason"

Every package sealed tight in waxed wrapper—as has been done for years—moisture and germ proof.

No Advance in Price of Grape-Nuts

Sold by your Grocer.

By using the new Popular Foil Package instead of the regulation expensive box, and by ***omitting Inserts and Coupons***—we are able to give *double quantity* of these famous 100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes for *15c*—saving the smoker 5c cash on every package!

No Inserts, No Coupons, No Costly Boxes—
Just Cigarettes—100% Turkish!

Lord Salisbury

100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes

This is the greatest value in all Turkish cigarette history! A recognized ***standard quality*** 10-cent brand, now selling at 20 for 15 cents—the only straight Turkish cigarette in the world in the popular Foil Package!

In the New, Inexpensive Foil Package

20 for 15c

"The Greatest Cigarette Value in the World"

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

TIE UNBROKEN IN NATIONAL LEAGUE RACE---YANKEES SPLIT EVEN WITH RED SOX---GOLF

GIANTS UNABLE TO OUST BRAVES

Record Crowd Sees the Two Top-Notchers Each Win in Labor Day Series.

MAYOR CURLEY IN THE GAME

Boston's Chief Executive Helps to Stop a Riot Aimed at Snodgrass.

McGRAW GETS THE GATE

"Matty" Among Those Who Fell In Morning, While "Big Jeff" Pitched the Winning Fixture.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Playing to the largest crowds of baseball fans that ever witnessed one day of baseball in the history of the national game, the Giants, by splitting even with the Braves today, were able to hold first place, although still in a tie. In the morning, when leading 4 to 3 in the ninth inning they saw Christy Mathewson hammered for two singles and a double and the loss of the game 5 to 4, but in the afternoon the champions came back in a canter behind Tesreau and against left hander Tyler, batted him to all corners of the American League Park and make a 10 to 1 picnic of the game.

The Red Sox field was thronged in the forenoon by the largest crowd that ever has witnessed a morning game. There were 34,000 excited fans packed inside the park for the Braves' happy curtain-raiser. In the afternoon the attendance was larger by some 5,000, making a total above 73,000 for the day.

It was a wonderful crowd, particularly in its fairness, for the Giants found that their good ball playing prior to the sorry windup in the morning game was well appreciated. In the afternoon, however, trouble was nearly averted. Snodgrass midway through the game twinkled his fingers at Tyler, forgetting to remove his thumb from his nose. The Boston pitcher then came back with a pantomime reproduction of Snodgrass's stunt in a recent world's series. Then, when a bottle took the field the pop bottles began to fly. There was a real fusillade of them directed at Snodgrass by the crowd along the centre field ropes. Mayor Curley of Boston rushed out of the stand, and, with a force of policemen stopped the embryo riot, if Snodgrass continuing to play, but in the ninth McGraw put Bescher in centre field so that Snodgrass might not be the victim of a possible rush at the finish.

Giants Crack in Morning Game.

In the morning Dick Rudolph, once a habitant of the Polo Grounds and not long ago a stumbling block for the champions, was matched against McGraw's standby, Mathewson. Against him the Giants got nine of their seven hits in five innings, while, although Boston put in a brace of hits against Matty in each of their first three sessions, the real execution was done in the eighth and ninth innings, in each of which three members of the home team connected safely against the delivery of "Big Six." In the forenoon the Giants looked like winners down to the final inning, but there was a perceptible cracking then, as Merkle, Murray and Burns all failed to play their chances to the full limit, which certainly helped Boston in combination with the sweet hitting in that desperate game-producing rally.

It was a heart-breaker for Christy Mathewson to lose this morning game, for up to the eighth the Giants twice had overcome the Boston one-run lead, and on the second occasion in the fifth had added two extra runs for a 4-to-2 score. In the eighth, the home team, by bunching two singles and a double, scored one run, masterful pitching by Christy preventing more; but in the ninth the Braves made a whirlwind finish.

Things started nicely when Fletcher made a great recovery after losing his feet after stopping a drive from Gowdy, but the old Giant, Josh Devore, came across with a nasty punch that Merkle could not quite smother. Moran followed with a drive down the first base line and into the crowd to count for a double. The 34,000 fans were howling their heads off when the Giants' old Nemesis, Johnny Evers, came up. Matty turned on all he had, but Evers laced the ball half way to a low line left field. Burns came in on the speed, but he could not get to the ball on the fly. Then he shifted, but too late. As he tried to scoop up the ball it took a sharp bound, dancing over Burns's hand and away into the crowd, but Moran was home with the winning run before Burns could even try to recover.

Tesreau Master of This Game.

It was all New York in the afternoon game. The Braves fought gamely, but could make only four hits against Tesreau, while the Giants piled up fifteen against Tyler and Crutcher. Two bunches of four runs each were made against the left-hander, whose support was none too good. Tesreau fanned ten men and never looked better. In both games there was some fast fielding, but Boston's one big spot was its ninth-inning rally against Matty in the opener.

Manager McGraw was put out of the game early in the morning by Bob Emslie, whose eyesight for base decisions was none too good all day, Doyle then running things and being responsible for the early session of festivities when it looked as if Snodgrass's run-in with Tyler might cause a riot in the afternoon.

In the morning game the Braves went in to take a one-run lead against Matty. Moran got a "life" on a badly bounding ball to Fletcher and advancing while Doyle was tossing Evers out at first. Matty then got Connolly for two strikes, Joe nailing the next one to left centre for two bases and Moran coming home in the second the Giants retrieved this run in short order, Fletcher starting things with a drive to the left-field fence and into the crowd for two bases, according to the ground rule. Robertson hit in front of the plate, Gowdy getting him at first, but Eddie Grant produced a clean hit to right on which Fletcher counted with the tying run.

McLean started the third with a hit to right and stole second before Mathewson filed to Maranville. Snodgrass then hit to Smith, who fanged McLean and succeeded to get his man at first. It was after this play that Manager McGraw was banished from the side lines by Emslie. The Giants, however, got a real horseshoe for themselves. With one out, Moran singled to right, but was forced on Evers's bounder to Doyle. Connolly then put in a clean hit to right and Evers rushed for third, where Robertson's throw nopped past Grant to the dug-out. Fortunately for New York, the ball hit the railing, rebounded straight to Matty, who nipped Evers at the plate by yards.

Fletcher's single in the fourth was wasted, while in their own half the Braves went ahead by a point. After Matty had fanned Collins, Schmidt doubled to centre. Smith followed with a single to left, Schmidt romping home when Burns let the ball roll behind him.

Giants Take the Lead.

Then the Giants got into the game for a clustered of three runs, netting a 4 to 2 lead. Grant was safe on Smith's high throw, advancing a peg on McLean's single, which followed Merkle's strike-out. Matty flied to Moran, but Snodgrass proceeded to tie the score with a clout to the bank. McLean and Snodgrass then raced in when Doyle pasted one to right field. Burns opened the New York eighth with a single, but, after Fletcher had flied to Connolly, Red Murray hit to Maranville for an easy double play. In the Braves' half Connolly punched out his third hit against Mathewson, Murray having previously made a pretty catch off Evers. Gilbert fanned, but Schmidt put Connolly on third with a hit to centre. Smith followed with a double down the left field foul line, scoring Connolly. Then Matty worked Maranville to ground out to Doyle. In the next inning the Braves blew off the lid.

There was no action in the first two innings of the second game for the Giants, but there was a bellowing in the Braves' half of the second when Schmidt led off with a fast hit past Fletcher, but the noise died down when Smith bunted a little fly to Merkle for whom a double play was easy. New York threatened in the third when Merkle got on, but only to be doubled up with McLean, who hit straight to Maranville.

New York broke into the game with one run in the fourth, this coming after Snodgrass and Doyle had lifted outfield flies. Tyler passed Burns, who stole second and then third as Tyler ticketed Fletcher. Murray then proceeded to pound a long liner over Connolly's head into the left field crowd. Burns scored, and Fletcher could have followed easily had not the regulations held him at third.

The champions wasted two hits in the fifth when slow baserunning cost a run. The horde of Boston fans got into vocal action when Tesreau started the home team away in the fifth by ticketing Schmidt, but the joy was short-lived as Smith clipped one to Doyle, Fletcher pivoting in a double play. This helped some, for Maranville laced a sizzler inside Grant for a double and Fletcher's play on Gowdy for the third out could not have been made had the Giants' infield not been playing deep.

Four Runs for Giants.

A cluster of four runs were picked off by the Giants in the sixth, all of them coming after two were out. Smith made a great play on Burns, but Fletcher got a "life" when Schmidt, Tyler, and Gowdy allowed his fly to drop untouched near the pitcher's box. Murray hit one past Maranville for a base, and then a pass to Grant filled the bases. Merkle hit a long fly to Moran, Fletcher scoring, and then Murray and Grant waltzed home on McLean's double. Tesreau made another hit, scoring McLean, and Jeff took third on Gowdy's heave to centre after taking Connolly's throw to the plate. After this came the bottle-throwing festivities when the Giants took the field.

In the Braves' seventh Connolly clipped a double to right field. Josh Devore hit for Mann, but fanned, and then Jeff got Schmidt on a "teaser." Red Smith fared better, however, hitting to centre field and putting Connolly home with the Braves' only run. Then came the second four-run rally in the Giants' eighth, all the runs coming before any one was out. Grant and Merkle made hits, Tyler throwing past Smith on Tesreau's bunt and following with a wild pitch. Snodgrass and Doyle followed with clean singles, completing the damage. Crutcher finished out the inning, but was not hit.

In the ninth the Giants got their tenth run on a single by Grant, Merkle's out, and a lucky bounder over Evers's head by McLean. Scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	5	2	2	3	0	S'dg's, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Evers, 2b.	5	0	1	4	1	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	0	5
Con'ly, lf.	4	1	3	2	0	Burns, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Burns, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	F'l'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Mann, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	R'tson, cf.	2	0	0	0	1
S'midt, 1b.	4	1	2	9	1	M'ray, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	2	2	5	Grant, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0
M'v'le, ss.	3	0	0	3	2	M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	3	2	Meh'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	1	0	2	M'son, p.	3	0	1	0	2
*Devore	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	37	5	12	27	13	Total	34	4	11	23	8

*Batted for Rudolph in ninth inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Smith, Fletcher.

Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	
New York	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	

Two-base hits—Connolly, Schmidt, Fletcher, Snodgrass. Three-base hits—Mathewson, Smith. Sacrifice hit—Robertson. Stolen base—McLean. Double plays—Rudolph, Schmidt, and Smith; Smith and Schmidt; Maranville, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 8; New York, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; Mathewson, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'dg's, cf.	4	0	2	2	0	Moran, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Bes'r, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Evers, 2b.	4	0	0	4	5
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	1	3	4	Con'ly, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Burns, rf.	4	1	0	1	0	Mann, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
F'l'r, ss.	4	1	1	2	2	Devore, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Mur'y, lf.	3	1	2	1	0	Sc'm't, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Grant, 1b.	4	2	2	10	1	Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	7
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1	M'v'le, ss.	3	0	1	1	4
M'Lean, c.	5	2	3	10	1	Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	2	3
Tes'u, p.	4	1	2	1	1	Tyler, p.	2	0	0	0	1
						Cru'r, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total	38	10	14	27	10	Total	29	1	4	27	20

Errors—Doyle, McLean, Evers, Gowdy, (2,) Tyler.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4	1	—	10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—Murray, Snodgrass, Connolly, Maranville, McLean, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Stolen bases—Burns, (2.) Double play—Merkle and Tesreau; Maranville, Evers and Schmidt; Doyle, Fletcher and Merkle. Hits—Off Tyler, 12 in 7 innings, (none out in the eighth;) off Crutcher, 2 in 2 innings. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 4; off Tesreau, 10. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Snodgrass.) Wild pitch—Tyler. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

BASEBALL PEACE MEETING?

Several Magnates Assembled at Chicago with National Commission.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—An executive meeting of the National Baseball Commission here today led to a renewal of reports that terms of peace with the Federal League were under consideration. August Herrmann of Cincinnati, Chairman of the commission, said a few minoor difficulties in various leagues were settled, but aside from the one statement was silent.

A baseball man, who attended the meeting asserted that the National and American Leagues are well fortified financially to continue the expensive competition with the Federal League, but that several of the minor league clubs were anxious for peace.

Soon after the meeting John K. Tener, President, and John A. Heydler, Secretary of the National League, left for the East. Herrmann remained for a conference with B. B. Johnson, President of the American League. Others who were present today were R. T. Hedges, President of the St. Louis Americans; Edward J. Barrow, President of the International League; J. J. Stein of the Buffalo Internationals, and J. Quinn, Business Manager of the Columbus American Association club.

Harrisburg Is Tri-State Champion.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—The Tri-State League baseball season closed today with Harrisburg the winner of the pennant. Allentown finished in second place and then came Reading, Wilmington, Trenton, and Lancaster.

Savannah Is Pennant Victor.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 7.—Savannah today won the pennant in the South Atlantic League by defeating Albany 4 to 3, in the sixth game of the post season series.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 7; Elmira, 1.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Binghamton, 5.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Scranton, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 3; Wilkes-Barre, 2.
At Troy—Albany, 13; Troy, 5.
At Albany—Troy, 8; Albany, 0.
At Utica—Utica, 1; Syracuse, 0. Syracuse, 8; Utica, 2.

Eastern Association

At New London—New London, 2; Pittsfield, 0. New London, 5; Pittsfield, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 8; New Britain, 7, (ten innings.) New Britain, 3; New Haven, 2.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 8; Waterbury, 5. Bridgeport, 9; Waterbury, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 8; Springfield, 2.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Hartford, 4.

BASEBALL TODAY, 2:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adv. Sec.—Adv.

BROOKLYN LOSES TWO TO PHILLIES

Heavy Hitting Marks the Downfall of Superbas' Pitchers —Cravath's Long Hit.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Hard hitting featured both games here today with Brooklyn, Philadelphia winning each event. The scores were 7 to 4 and 7 to 6. Cravath's hitting was prominent in both games. His home run, with two bases occupied, in the fifth inning decided the first contest. In the second he made a home run, a double and a single in four times at bat. Each team used three pitchers in the closing affair. Aitchison was knocked off the rubber in the eighth inning. He was succeeded by Reulbach, and Killifer, a pinch hitter, drove in the winning runs with a single. Scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b.	5	2	2	1	3	D'ton, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
B'ker, lf.	3	2	1	2	0	D'bert, 1b.	4	2	3	8	0
M'gee, 1b.	3	2	1	12	0	St'gel, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
C'v'th, rf.	2	1	2	3	1	Wheat, lf.	2	0	2	4	0
I'lan, 2b.	4	0	1	2	5	Egan, ss.	4	0	0	0	2
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	C'sh'w, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
Martin, ss.	3	0	0	0	2	Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
Doon, c.	4	0	0	4	1	McC'y, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Alex'r, p.	1	0	0	0	3	Ragan, p.	2	0	0	0	2
						Allen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Myers	1	0	0	0	0
						†Fischer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	9	27	15	Total	34	4	9	24	10

*Batted for Ragan in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Allen in the ninth inning.
Errors—Cutshaw, McCarty, (3,) Paskert.

Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	—	7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4

Two-base hits—Daubert, Irelan. Three-base hit—Stengel. Home run—Cravath. Hits—Off Ragan, 6 in 6 innings; off Allen, 3 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hit—Cravath. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Stolen bases—Dalton, Stengel, Magee, Lobert. Double play—Cravath and Irelan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Ragan, 3; off Alexander, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Ragan, 3; by Allen, 1; by Alexander, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bert, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	D'ton, cf.	3	2	3	4	0
B'ker, lf.	3	1	1	3	1	D'bert, 1b.	5	2	1	8	0
Bl'ley, lf.	1	0	0	1	0	Wheat, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
M'gee, 1b.	5	1	1	13	1	Egan, ss.	5	0	2	1	3
C'v'th, rf.	4	2	3	0	1	C'sh'w, 2b.	5	0	0	3	2
I'lan, 2b.	3	1	3	2	5	Getz, 3b.	5	0	0	2	0
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	McC'y, c.	5	0	0	7	1
M'tin, ss.	4	0	1	2	3	Miller, c.	5	0	0	7	1
Burns, c.	3	0	1	4	1	Schm's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
M'sh'l, p.	2	0	1	1	0	A'son, p.	3	0	0	0	2
T'eup, p.	1	0	0	0	2	R'bach, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hinger, p.	1	0	0	0	0	‡Fischer	1	0	1	0	0
*Byrne	1	0	0	0	0						
†Killifer	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	35	7	14	27	10	Total	45	6	17	24	10

*Batted for Becker in seventh inning.
†Batted for Tincup in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Reulbach in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Cravath, Irelan, Martin, (2.)

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	—	6

Two-base hits—Magee, Cravath. Home run—Cravath. Hits—Off Schmuts, in 1-3 inning; off Aitchison, 6 in 4 1-3 innings, (none out in eighth;) off Reulbach, 2 in 1 inning; off Marshall, 9 in 5 innings; off Tincup, 6 in 3 innings; off Mayer, 2 in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Irelan. Stolen bases—Daubert. First base on balls—Off Aitchison, 1; off Reulbach, 1; off Marshall, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 13; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4. Struck out—By Aitchison, 8; by Reulbach, 1; by Marshall, 1; by Tincup, 1. Passed ball—Burns. Wild pitches—Aitchison, Tincup. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Cubs Gain Game on Leaders.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago won a double-header from Cincinnati today, 3 to 2 and 3 to 1, thereby gaining a game on New York and Boston, who each won and lost a game. Good's daring base running won the first game in the eighth inning, when he singled, went to third on a short hit to right, and scored on a scratch single. Saier's homer in the first inning and his triple in the sixth, coupled with Schulte's single, gave the locals their other two runs. Three singles and Zimmerman's error gave the visitors two runs in the fifth. The second game was a pitchers' battle between Humphries and Fittery, a Central League recruit. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	2	0	Dan'ls, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Good, rf.	3	1	1	4	0	Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3
Saier, 1b.	3	2	2	5	0	B'g'er, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
Zim'n, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	Groh, 2b.	4	0	2	1	3
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	1	3	0	Nich't, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Sw'ny, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	Miller, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'ff'ds, ss.	3	0	1	3	2	Clark, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Archer, c.	2	0	0	9	2	Kel'g, 1b.	3	1	0	10	1
Pierce, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Sch'der, p.	3	0	0	1	3
						*Killifer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	6	27	10	Total	34	2	6	24	13

*Batted for Kellogg in the ninth inning.
Errors—Groh, Zimmerman.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Schulte. Three-base hit—Saier. Home run—Saier. Sacrifice hits—Sweeney, Archer, Saier. Stolen base—Groh. Double plays—Berghammer, Groh and Kelly; Sweeney and Baker. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 3; off Pierce, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Corriden.) First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 5; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 4; off Tesreau, 10. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Snodgrass.) Wild pitches—Tyler, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pas'n, cf.	5	0	1	2	0	Dan'ls, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Good, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Groh, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3
Saier, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0	B'g'er, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	2	2	5	Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
Sch'lte, lf.	2	0	0	1	0	Nich't, 3b.	4	0	1	0	4
Sw'ny, 2b.	2	0	0	2	3	Miller, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
C'ff'ds, ss.	3	0	0	1	3	Clark, c.	4	0	0	4	0
Drea'h'n, c.	3	0	1	3	0	Kel'g, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
H'mp's, p.	2	0	0	0	4	Fittery, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	37	2	6	27	14	Total	36	1	4	24	11

Errors—Zimmerman, Corriden.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hits—Saier, Brashahan. Three-base hit—Johnston. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Schulte. Stolen base—Kellogg. Double play—Humphries, Sweeney, and Saier. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Fittery, 2; off Humphries, 4. Struck out—By Humphries, 3; by Fittery, 3. Wild pitch—Fittery. Balks—Fittery, (2.) Time of game—Two hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Pirates Divide with Cardinals.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 7.—St. Louis and Pittsburgh each won a game today. The visitors won the morning game 7 to 4 through weak pitching by local bat men and opportune hitting. Doak for St. Louis had only one bad inning, the eighth. The Pirates won the afternoon contest 3 to 1, Harmon's pitching being the biggest factor. He held his former teammates to five hits. Salles was effective except in the fifth, when a double and four singles gave the locals two runs. Neither pitcher gave a base on balls. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dolan, lf.	4	2	1	1	0	Carey, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
H'g's, 2b.	3	0	2	2	3	M'ser, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	2	Kelly, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Miller, ss.	1	0	0	1	2	Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	2	5
Wilson, rf.	3	0	1	1	0	K'chy, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1
Wingo, c.	4	0	0	7	1	W'g'r, ss.	4	0	0	4	3
H'gert, cf.	4	1	2	3	0	McC'y, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3
Sack, 3b.	3	0	1	0	5	G'ett, c.	2	0	1	3	0
Doak, p.	4	0	1	0	4	Mam'x, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						C'per, p.	1	0	0	0	2
						Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
						W. W'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						C'man, c.	0	0	0	1	1
						†Leon'd	1	0	0	0	0
						C'man, p.	0	0	0	1	2
						‡Kafora	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	8	27	17	Total	33	4	8	27	17

*Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Cooper in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Conselman in ninth inning.
Errors—Wagner, (2,) Cooper, Coleman.

St. Louis	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Wilson, Doak, Beck, Viox. Three-base hit—Kelly. Hits—Off Mamaux, none in one-third inning; off Cooper, 7 in 8⅓ and two-thirds innings; off Conselman, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Stolen bases—Magee, Dolan, Huggins. Double play—Viox, Wagner, Conselman, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—Off Mamaux, 2; off Cooper, 3; off Conselman, 1; off Doak, 4. First base on error—St. Louis. Hit by pitcher—By Conselman, (Beck.) Struck out—By Mamaux, 1; by Cooper, 3; by Conselman, 1; by Doak, 1. Passed ball—Gibson. Wild pitch—Mamaux. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnson and Byron.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	4	0	Dolan, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Mens'r, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	H'g's, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Kelly, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Magee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	1	4	5	Miller, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
K't'ry, 1b.	3	0	1	10	1	Wilson, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
W'gn'r, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	0
M'C't'y, 3b.	3	1	2	2	1	Cruise, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
C'lem'n, c.	3	0	0	2	0	Beck, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
H'm'n, p.	3	0	2	0	4	Salles, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	9	27	13	Total	29	1	5	24	11

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Wagner. Double plays—Beck, Huggins, and Magee; Salles, Huggins, and Magee; Viox and Wagner. Hit by pitcher—By Harmon, (Huggins.) Sacrifice hit—Magee. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 5. Struck out—By Salles, 4, by Harmon, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

MORNING GAME.
AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

				R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	3	0	0	4	0	0
Jersey City	0	2	1	0	0	2

Batteries—Davidson and Kana; Verbout and Reynolds.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Providence	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1

Batteries—Smith and Wheat; Schults and J. Onslow.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	11	1
Buffalo	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	5	2

Batteries—Miller and Madden; McConnell and La Longa.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2
Rochester	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	9	1

Batteries—Hearne and Kelly; Eschmann and Williams.

AFTERNOON GAMES.
AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

| | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. |

TURF RECORD FOR STROMBOLI---TWO AUTO RACES FOR DE PALMA

STROMBOLI RACES TO A WORLD RECORD

Runs a Mile in 1:36 3-5 in the Jerome Handicap at Belmont Park.

What was probably the largest crowd of the year, approximately 20,000, was at the Belmont Park track yesterday at the opening of the Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. It was a rather unusual crowd in that those in the field stand, admission to which was $1, outnumbered those in the grand stand and clubhouse.

There was an entirely unexpected and sensational feature to the racing in the running of the Jerome Handicap, at a mile, when Stromboli, twice beaten in the "scratch" meeting at the Syracuse trotting track last week, made a record for the mile of 1:36 3-5, which is just four-fifths of a second better than the previous record, made by Kiamesha over the course in October, 1906.

The great horse Salvator ran a mile over a specially prepared straight course at the new Monmouth Park track in 1:35¼ in 1890, but this was a performance against time, and not in a race. In August, 1902, Kildeer ran a mile in a race over the Sheepshead Bay course, which is generally held to be the best authenticated mile record, for the alleged mile of the American-bred Caiman, a horse of "plater" calibre, said to have been run over the Surrey track in England in 1:33 1-5, has never been credited as a bona-fide record even in England, as the timing was questioned at once after its announcement, so widely did the watches of experienced timers differ. At the Juarez (Mexico) track last Winter Christophene was credited with a mile in 1:38 4-5, but the racing ability of the filly and the location of the track have always made the authenticity doubtful. Other fast miles which seem to be authoritative are those of Center Shot, at Los Angeles in December, 1908, of 1:37⅘, of Kiamesha, at Belmont Park; of Dick Welles, at the Hawthorne track in Chicago in 1906; of Ever Ready, at Seattle, Wash., in 1909, and of Bourbon Beau, at Juarez in 1912, all of 1:37 2-5.

Running over a deep track, with 117 pounds in the saddle, the performance of Mr. Belmont's sprinter, Stromboli, when he beat Gainer but a length in a hot drive through the stretch yesterday, is conceded by horsemen who saw it to be the best performance of a thoroughbred at the distance, and the one that will be universally accepted as a world's record, as there were several trainers who caught the time at even a fifth or two better than the time officially announced.

The Jerome Handicap was the fourth of the day's races and the star feature of the card. Stromboli, Gainer, and Figinny were added to the list of starters carded and Thorpehill and Addie M. were scratched. Betting among the men under the sea of straw hats in manifold stages of discoloration was very spirited, as Gainer, Stromboli, and Surprising alternated as favorites, though Figinny and Thorpehill backers sent just at the end Stromboli to the front to the post in the position of favorite at 13 to 5. Election Bet livened things up while the horses were on their way to the post by running away for nearly a mile and doing all sorts of Wild West bucking performances before his jockey and a couple of starter's assistants could get him to the post.

When they did get away to a good start Gainer and Surprising set the pace, going to the last quarter in 0:22 3-5, Stromboli following close on the heels of Surprising. Before the first turn was reached he had taken the lead, with Surprising in second place and Gainer trailing and close up. So they ran around the turn, the rest of the field hopelessly out of contest that had already proved a mile too hot for them. Stromboli's time at the half-mile pole was 0:47 1-5, with Surprising at his throat latch and Gainer's nose at Surprising's saddle skirts. They were running in this fashion as they rounded the turn, but unfortunately the time for that quarter is not taught, as the pole is in a place where it is almost impossible to get it timed accurately from any point on the grounds. The five furlongs, however, were covered in 59 seconds flat.

Once in the stretch, Kederis challenged with Gainer, and at the last sixteenth pole actually had the lead for a half-dozen strides. Then Turner gave Stromboli a taste of the gad. The Belmont horse responded with an energy that was sufficient to carry him to the front again, and the two passed the judges' stand in a terrific burst of speed, with Stromboli the length of his noble head in front, and the winner of as pretty a race as one would ever wish to see. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

Strong, E. Schmitt's, 109 pounds, (Fairbrother,) 4 to 1, 6 to 5.....1
Monocacy, 107, (Butwell,) 6 to 5, 1 to 3...2½
Spearhead, 102, (Ryan,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1...3
Virile and Nalad also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; $400 added; five and a half furlongs straight. Time—1:08 2-5.

Sharpshooter, 105, J. Parens's, 105 pounds, (Karrick,) 7 to 1, 2 to 1.....1
Royal Martyr, 105, (McCahey,) 9 to 10, out..2
Gloaming, 108, (McTaggart,) 5 to 1, 7 to 5..3
Astrology, Rhine Maiden, Ali Smiles, Videt, and Pierrette also ran. Sand Bank threw rider and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—Matron Stakes for 2-year-old colts and geldings; net value to winner $900; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Pale Face, James Butler's, 120 pounds, (Butwell,) 11 to 20 and out, (coupled with Kilkenny Boy).....1
Paris, 110, (McTaggart,) 14 to 5 and 7 to 10.....2½
Kilkenny Boy, 112, (Kederis,) 11 to 20 and out, (coupled with Pebbles).....3
Trial by Jury and Harry Junior also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Jerome Handicap for 3-year-olds; net value to winner $1,000; one mile. Time—1:36 3-5.

Stromboli, August Belmont's, 117 pounds, (Turner,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10.....1
Gainer, 108, (Kederis,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.2
Figinny, 109, (McCahey,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5.....3
Uncle Mun, Surprising, Holiday, and Election Bet also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:21.

Abdon, Milltown Stable's, 142 pounds, (Booth,) 13 to 5, even.....1
Noseguy, 139, (Chandler,) 9 to 5, 7 to 10..2
Zallwood, 149, (Haynes,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1....3
Swish Nelly, 140, (Ryan,) 3 to 1, 8 to 5...4
Fell at second jump and Fred Essen at the eleventh, and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; $400 added; six furlongs, main course. Time—1:12 3-5.

Tarts, J. O. Talbott's, 110 pounds, (Butwell,) 12 to 10.....1
Yellow Eyes, 110, (McCahey,) 15 to 1, 6 to 1.2
Northerner, 107, (McTaggart,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1.3½
Andes, Lily Orme, Water Welles, Honey Bee, and Uncle Jimmie also ran.

Today's Belmont Park Entries.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; seven furlongs; main course. Trand, 102 pounds; Yankee Notions, 114; Frederick L., 111; Hedro, 114; Montrosser, 107; Reybourn, 100.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens; one mile. Bearded Lady, 107 pounds; Kehtoh, 107; Miss Cavanagh, 107; True as Steel, 107; Margaret Meise, 107; Frontier, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Perth Rock, 98 pounds; Guy Fisher, 114; Progressive, 100, Spear Head, 104; Working Lad, 110; Bac, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; fillies; The Matron; $1,000 added; six furlongs, straight. Lady Barbary, 107 pounds; Capra, 110; Charter Maid, 110; Kaskaskia, 104; Stubborn, 110; Lady Retha, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. *Captain Swanson, 105 pounds; *Humiliation, 97; Royal Master, 112; Hawbone, 97; *Lowside, 107; Camellia, 107; *Mr. Snigger, 97; Louise Travers, 107; Yellow Eyes, 112; King Box, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, straight. Gnat, 107 pounds; Gaelic, 110; Saxin, 97; Runes, 105; Pierrot, 100, Distant Shore, 114; Rasmano, 110; Sam McMeekin, 105; Sarsenet, 107; Rock of Gold, 97.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Gibbons Gets Decision Over Brown.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Sept. 7.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul won the decision over George Brown of Chicago at the end of a ten-round boxing match here today.

ENGLISH RUNNER FIRST.

Arthur Wood Beats Billy Queal in Caledonian Games Feature.

Juniper Park, Long Island's new athletic establishment, was taxed to its capacity for the first time yesterday to accommodate the 10,000 clansmen and their folk who attended the fifty-eighth annual games of the New York Caledonian Club (open to the world). There have been big crowds before at the Scottish games, but the attendance yesterday was as good if not better than that at any of Chief Peter F. Gray's gatherings.

Arthur E. Wood, the English runner who now makes his home in Canada, featured the athletic meeting by capturing the five-mile run, which carried with it a $100 first prize. Billy Queal, the American professional champion of the United States, had beaten the Briton twice before the big event, winning both the mile and three-mile runs in which Wood was second, but in the main attraction Queal was so far outclassed that, after running himself out in the first two miles, he was more than a lap behind his rival at the finish. James Fitzgerald, a Tasmanian "pro," drew down the second prize of $50, and Ted Crooks, the long distance veteran of Fall River, Mass., received the small end of the purse, $25.

Louis Mang, prominent twenty years ago in local amateur athletics, now senior physical instructor at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, was the best all-around performer of the day. He annexed first money in the hop, step, and jump, was second in the hitch and kick, pole vault, 24-pound weight throw, and high jump, and was third in the running broad jump.

He had a warm argument with E. Edgar of Jersey City, a thirty-seven-year-old athlete, who for the eighth consecutive time won first money in the quarter-mile open dash and for the fifth time in succession was best in the 100-yard dash, open.

CLOSE ROWING RACES.

Eight-Oared Crews Finish Close Up at Middle States Regatta.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 7.—The senior and intermediate eight-oared shell races featured the Middle States regatta over a mile course on the Patapsico River here today. In the senior race it was nip and tuck nearly all the way between the Ariel Rowing Club of Baltimore and the New Rochelle Rowing Club of New York, the former winning by two feet in 5 minutes 8 2-5 seconds.

The intermediate race also was close until near the finish, when the Analostan Boat Club of Washington pulled away and won by five feet from the Arundel Boat Club of Baltimore. The summary:

Double Sculls, 140-Pound Class, (Two Entries.)—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, from Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, by a length. No time taken.

Junior Quadruple Sculls, (Two Entries.)—Won by New Rochelle (N. Y.) Rowing Club in a walk over. Philadelphia Boat Club, second. No time taken.

Senior Four-Oared Shells, (Two Entries.)—Won by New York Athletic Club from the Ariel Club of Baltimore in a runaway race. No time taken.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Potomac Boat Club, Washington, first; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—1:47 3-5.

Junior Double Sculls.—Potomac Boat Club, Washington, first; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; New Rochelle (N. Y.) Rowing Club, third. Best time—6:03 1-5.

Senior Double Sculls, (Two Entries.)—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Nassau Boat Club, New York, second. Time—6:06 2-5.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells, (Two Entries.)—Won by Analostan Club, Washington; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second. Time—5:00 1-5.

Senior Quadruple Sculls, (Two Entries.)—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York; Quaker City Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—5:22 2-5.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by F. Deering, Nassau Boat Club, New York; Lee Schaefle, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, second; Alexander Rachmiel, Jr., Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, N. Y., third. Time—6:35 2-5.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, and Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Undine Boat Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—6:04 1-5. In the row-off the Pennsylvania Barge Club won. No time taken.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells. — Won by Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore; New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., second; Analostan Boat Club, Washington, D. C., third. Time—5:09 2-5.

Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by Leo Scharfe, Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore; John J. Lantz, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—7:22 4-5.

Association Single Sculls—Won by F. X. Deering, Nassau Boat Club, New York; W. E. Cox, Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Frederick Miller, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—6:39 1-5.

Junior Single Sculls—Won by John Engle, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; P. Bever, New York Athletic Club, second; W. J. Blackaller, Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, third. Time—6:55 2-5.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Potomac Boat Club, Washington; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second; Arundel Boat Club, Baltimore, third. Time—6:04 2-5.

Senior Four-Oared Shells, 140-Pound Class.—Won by Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore; Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia, second. Time—6:04 1-5.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Analostan Boat Club, Washington; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; Ariel Rowing Club, Baltimore, third. Time—5:21.

Intermediate Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Quaker City Barge Club, Philadelphia, from New Rochelle Rowing Club, which was swamped by rough water. Time—6:11.

Barry Retains Sculling Title.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Ernest Barry, the English holder of the title, today defeated James Paddon, the Australian, by four lengths over the Thames championship course for the world's sculling title and the stake of $5,000.

BROOKLYN CYCLIST HURT.

Charles Carson Collides with Post on Islip's Race Track.

Special to The New York Times.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 7.—Over a thousand spectators witnessed the sports at Willowbrook Park here this afternoon, and interest centred chiefly around the motor cycle and bicycle races, in which there was plenty of excitement. Unfortunately, two accidents happened during the afternoon, which tended to mar the day's sport. In one of these accidents, Charles Carson, a Brooklyn motor cyclist, was thrown from his machine headforemost into a fence post while he was going at a speed of fifty miles an hour. His left eye was badly damaged and his face was badly cut, besides receiving lacerations of the head and body. Dr. Peter C. Andrews of the South Side Hospital examined the injured driver and took him to that institution, where it was said that he would recover.

The other accident befell B. P. Frye in the fifteen-mile race for twin-cylinder machines, but, fortunately, was not so serious as that which happened to Carson. Frye had taken the lead at the beginning of the race and had lapped the field when, at the three-quarter mark, he was thrown from his machine. His motor machine was badly damaged, but Frye was forced to discontinue the race.

Only two horse races were decided, but in these some interesting running was witnessed.

RIVERS DEFEATS BEECHER.

New Yorker Outpointed in Twenty-Round Bout at Vernon, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—Joe Rivers of Los Angeles received the decision over Willie Beecher of New York in a twenty-round fight at Vernon Arena today.

McGrath's Long Hammer Throw.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 7.—Competing against Pat McDonald of New York in the athletic carnival conducted under the auspices of the Scranton Catholic Club here today, Matt McGrath, world's champion hammer thrower, exceeded the world's fifty-six-pound weight-throwing record when he hurled the weight 41 feet 10 inches. The record throw up to this time was 40 feet 6 inches.

McGrath's wonderful performance will not be accepted as an official record, however, as he and McDonald were the only contestants in this event. According to the rules there must be at least three athletes entered in each an event before it can be put on the official records. Five thousand people who attended the carnival cheered McGrath to the echo.

BRIGHTON PLUMS GO TO DE PALMA

Auto Pilot Captures Labor Day Sweepstakes Before a 15,000 Crowd.

Ralph de Palma again carried off the honors at the second days' racing of the Motor Dealer's Contest Association at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, when he won the Labor Day sweepstakes of 100 miles in hollow fashion, in addition to winning a ten-mile non-stock race and finishing second in the free-for-all handicaps before one of the biggest crowds seen at the old race track.

Fully 15,000 spectators were attracted to the auto contests, which, while they did not furnish the thrills of the opening day's sport, were sufficiently exciting to hold the big crowd to the end of the programme and aroused repeated bursts of enthusiasm.

The absence of the Peugeot cars, because of Driver Dearborn's accident on Saturday, robbed the Labor Day sweepstakes of much of its interest, as none of the remaining cars was able to show enough speed to give de Palma in his Mercedes anything like a contest. De Palma, after the first ten miles of the big event, took matters easy and, maintaining an average of nearly a mile a minute, was five miles ahead of the second car at the end of the contest.

Eight cars started in the Labor Day sweepstakes, with De Palma in a Mercedes favorite. It required the best part of the first mile for the contestants to get into running condition. De Palma lost no time in sending his car to the front and at the end of the first mile he had a good lead. Morton, in a Mercer, was second and Bergdoll, piloting an Irvin special, third. This order was maintained for the next ten miles, with De Palma drawing well ahead. There was little change in the positions of the cars up to the twentieth mile, when the Mercer pulled off the track with tire trouble and lost three laps. Morton took his machine back on the track, but after covering two laps was compelled to stop a second time. The trouble was speedily adjusted and the car began to recover some of the lost ground.

At the end of the thirtieth mile De Palma had increased his lead to three-quarters of a mile, with the Irvin second and the Marquette, with Galvin, the old bicycle rider, at the wheel, third. Shortly after passing the thirtieth mile the Chevrolet driven by Le Cain, which drew owing to a broken axle. Two laps further the Mercer, handled by Morton, quit on account of engine trouble.

As each mile was completed the contest resolved itself into a procession, and at the fiftieth mile only four cars were left in the race. Two of these, although apparently outclassed, kept up a plucky fight, although it was apparent that only a series of accidents to the leaders could help in the result. At the end of the fiftieth mile De Palma was leading by nearly two miles.

Coming into the sixtieth mile De Palma lapped the Marquette, and continued his heart-breaking pace. The Irvin appeared to be content to hold second position, and did not make any attempt at increased speed. The Stutz threw a tire at the sixty-second mile and lost two miles, which enabled the Chevrolet to make up some of the lost distance. The Irvin shortly ran nearly a mile on a flat tire, and lost nearly three miles in making the change. Further trouble caused the withdrawal of the Marquette.

With the accident to the Irvin, Driver Jesson was able to bring his car up to even terms with the former, and a lively tilt followed. The Chevrolet had covered the distance without leaving the track, but gradually fell behind the Irvin.

As the race approached its final stages De Palma let up perceptibly, and dropped behind his average speed, but the contest for second place between the Irvin and Chevrolet aroused enthusiasm. At the ninety-first mile the Chevrolet took second place for the first time, and in the next mile opened up a gap of twenty yards, in the next three miles the two cars changed places twice. On the ninety-seventh mile the Irvin again met with tire trouble, and the Chevrolet appeared certain of second place, when the car encountered engine trouble. The Irvin managed to pass the Chevrolet on the last lap, and secured second place by half a lap. De Palma won by five miles. Summary:

Class C, Non-Stock, 161 to 300 Cubic Inches, Ten Miles.—Won by Mercedes, (De Palma;) Mercer, (Morton,) second; Irvin Special, (Bergdoll,) third. Time—6:49 1-5.

Class C, Non-Stock 301 to 600 Cubic Inches, Ten Miles.—Won by Stutz, (Dickinson;) Buick Bug, (Galvin,) second; Lozier, (Geblin,) third. Time—11:06 2-5.

Class D, Free-for-All Handicap, Ten Miles.—Won by Chevrolet, (Le Cain,) (40 seconds;) Mercedes, (De Palma,) (scratch,) second; Mercer, (Morton,) (20 seconds,) third. Time—10:14 1-5.

Labor Day Sweepstakes, Class D, Free-for-All, 100 Miles.—Won by Mercedes, (De Palma;) Irvin Special, (Bergdoll,) second; Chevrolet (Jessop,) third. Time—1:40:15.

GOULLET A CHAMPION.

Australian Cyclist Wins 25-Mile "International" at Newark.

Alfred Goullet of Australia won the twenty-five-mile international championship at cycling at the Newark Velodrome yesterday afternoon with a strong sprint at the end of the long grind, in which he outdistanced both Walter Rutt of Germany and Jackie Clark, the Australian. His time was 57:51.

The fast pace and unfortunate punctures cut down the large field of starters to ten in the final mile. Frank L. Kramer, Alfred Grenda, Bob Spears, and Frank Cavanagh were among the stars who were forced out of the race by punctures. Lap prizes made the lesser lights go out and set a rapid gait from start to finish.

Clark, the Australian, and Caesar Moretti, the Italian, created quite a stir by exchanging a few shallops in the result of a fall that Moretti took in his heat of the Strangers' Prize, a one-mile race open for the foreign riders at the track. Moretti accused Clark of intentionally fouling him.

Young Sharkey Shades Daly.

Only one bout was witnessed last night by the large crowd that turned out to attend the advertised show at the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem. For some reason or other the boxers that were scheduled to appear had not been seen when the time came for their appearance in the ring, and the management of the club, in order not to disappoint its spectators, put on one of the scheduled ten-round contests as arranged, and this proved to be an interesting exhibition between two little men. The contestants were Young Sharkey, a local bantamweight boxer, and Frankie Daly of Staten Island. The latter showed to advantage in the early rounds, having a decided lead in four of the first five sessions, but Sharkey came strong in the latter half of the bout and just managed to win over his opponent by a shade. At the conclusion of the bout the management issued checks to the spectators which will be honored at the next show of the club.

Massachusetts Marksmen Win.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Massachusetts rifle team which came here with the declaration that it would annex the national divisional team match, the most important shooting event on the American rifle calendar for 1914, today made good by outshooting all other teams and winning by a margin of 94 points over its nearest competitor, the United States Marine Corps. While many of the teams shot in an erratic manner, the Boston marksmen plugged away steadily, their team work showing a decided superiority in almost every stage.

Cockran Again Wins with Cue.

Welker Cockran, the youthful billiardist of Chicago, continued his winning streak last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy, when he defeated Edward Basso in a match of 14.1 balk-line billiards, by the one-sided score of 200 to 34. The Chicagoan required fifteen innings to complete his string of 200 points.

Flynn Knocks Out Norton.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 7.—Jim Flynn of Pueblo defeated Al Norton, the young Californian heavyweight, here tonight, knocking him out in the sixth round of their scheduled ten-round bout.

CROWDS AT ALL SPORTS.

Record Attendances Mark the Biggest Labor Day Yet.

The high-water mark in attendance at sporting events was reached yesterday, when holiday crowds attended games of all kinds in far greater numbers than ever before. The enormous crowds that saw the two games between the Giants and Bostons at Fenway Park in the Hub established a new record mark for attendances at baseball games.

In the morning the most conservative estimates place the crowd at 35,000, while at the afternoon game 38,000 people were present. This total of 73,000 in one day is an undeniable reflection on the great interest which the baseball public is showing in the National League race this season.

It was a heyday for major league baseball, and in eight cities of the National and American Leagues there was an aggregate attendance of more than 170,000 people.

In New York the sporting events were attended in larger numbers than ever before. The fair weather and the deep interest of the public in athletic games brought out great crowds at all the events which were held in this vicinity.

In five of the larger local events alone in this city there was an aggregate attendance of more than 75,000 people. These were distributed at the following parks: More than 21,000 people saw the double-header at the Polo Grounds between the Yankees and Boston Red Sox, the automobile races at Brighton Beach drew 15,000 people, and the racing at Belmont Park brought 20,000. The Caledonian games at Maspeth attracted a crowd of 10,000, while at the morning and afternoon games at Washington Park between the Brooklyn Feds and the Pittsburgh Feds there was a total attendance of nearly 10,000 people.

Although it was predicted that there would be a falling off of interest in sporting events, the enthusiasm at Labor Day games instead showed a great increase over other years.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the number of people who attended the baseball games, both semi-professional and amateur, and other athletic games throughout the city. Scores of these games, however, drew crowds ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 people on the open lots, playgrounds, and parks. In fact, it seemed that everywhere sporting events had the first call on the holiday crowd's attention.

Major League baseball throughout the country attracted large crowds, which demonstrated that there is no falling off of interest in the national pastime. The attendances in the major league cities were as follows:

National League—Boston, 73,000; Philadelphia, 15,000; Chicago, 11,500; Pittsburgh, 17,-000. Total—116,500.

American League—New York, 21,000; Detroit, 10,000; Washington, 15,700; Cleveland, 10,000. Total—46,700.

SIENNA WINS CHARTER OAK.

Western Trotter Captures Historic Race at the Hartford Track.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—The brown mare Sienna, by Peter the Great, owned by H. J. Schlesinger of Milwaukee, won the historic Charter Oak Stake, valued at $10,000, today at the opening of the Grand Circuit meeting in connection with the Connecticut Fair, after McCloskey had captured the first heat. Murphy's bay mare McGregor, the money winner of the year, showed a lame ankle just before the race and was drawn. Sienna was pushed to win the second heat by The Guide, with Geers up, but after that had the race well in hand.

The Corinthian, 2:20 trot, was won by Bronson in straight heats. Jonah Man took the first of the 2:18 trot, only to be distanced in the second, and The Temptress took the next three easily, getting first, third, and fourth money.

LESLIE LOSES TWO RACES.

Long Island Star Runner Handicapped by Poor Track.

Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C. started in two events from scratch yesterday in the Wells-Fargo employes' games at Ulmer Park, and on both occasions had to give up the chase owing to the poor condition of the track. In the first event, 1,000-yard handicap, in a field of about eighteen starters, he trailed from the start until two laps had been covered, when he gave up in the hope of saving himself for the two-mile event. In the latter run he went out with twenty-five starters and quit at the three-quarter-mile mark. G. Messler, another Long Islander, with the second highest handicap, 120 yards, won the event, leading from shortly after the start. He overtook the distance runner, Englom, on the first time around, and thereafter set the pace to the end, winning by fifteen yards, after a fine sprint, in the last quarter mile. His time over the track, which was in none too good condition, was 2:09:14.

With Leslie out of the 1,000-yard event, H. Jacobson, with the limit handicap of 55 yards, managed to keep out in the van and lead the pack home. He drew up to the tape with a margin of three yards separating him from A. J. Reale of the Osanam Club, who had a forty-yard start.

Novices furnished the best competition of the programme, as the one-mile race for previous non-winners resulted in a well-run event. About thirty of them took the word, in which A. Mole of the Y. M. C. A., was the best, winning handily. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open.—Won by A. Golden, unattached, (4 yards;) O. Adamson, St. James Park A. C., (scratch,) second; M. Richardson, St. Christopher A. C., (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice, Open.—Won by A. Mole, Young Men's Christian Association; R. J. Dolan, Columbus Club, second; S. B. Crowley, unattached, third. Time—5:13 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by H. Jacobson, Sheridan A. C., (55 yards;) A. J. Reale, Osanam A. C., (40 yards,) second; Davies, Salem-Crescent A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—2:28 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by W. McCracken, unattached, (24 yards;) J. Purtell, Glenora A. C., (2 yards,) second; P. Silva, Trinity Club, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:37 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap, Open.—Won by G. Messler, Long Island A. C., (120 yards;) F. J. Jenkins, Pastime Athletic Set A. C., (90 yards,) second; J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—10:14.

75-Yard Dash, Scratch, Closed to Wells Fargo.—Won by G. Garlock, Bloomfield office; E. G. Milne, President office, second; T. F. Griffin, Eighth Street office, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Scratch, Closed to Wells Fargo.—Won by G. Garlock, Bloomfield office; E. Leslie, Jersey City office, second; M. Timmermann, Brooklyn office, third. Time—2:15 4-5.

Eastern Star's Three Victories.

The open speed motor boat Eastern Star, owned by E. Leroy Fisch of the New York Motor Boat Club, carried off the honors yesterday at the annual race of the Hudson River Racing Association, which was held on the Hudson over courses off Croton Point. Racing over a ten-mile course she won the Hilgeth Cup, which was won last year by the Cinderella. The Eastern Star's other two prizes were won in the free-for-all race and the ten-mile race for open boats rating 40 feet and over. The winner in the cruiser class was the Josephine, and in the free-for-all race for large boats, the White Bar.

New York Canoeists Win Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Inwood Canoe Club of New York won the point trophy at the race meet of the Atlantic division of the American Canoe Association today at Wissinoming-on-the-Delaware, with five firsts in the ten events. Bartholomae and Marshall of the Inwood Club, the champions of the United States and Canada in the tandem double blades, were defeated by their club mates, Schroeder and McMahon. The Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson won eight of the ten events.

New York Playground Wins.

The first of a series of three games between the Thomas Jefferson Park Playground 180-pound team, champions of the Interpark Playground Baseball League, and the Boston Y. M. C. A. was played at Jasper Oval, 137th Street and Convent Avenue, yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the New York team. The visiting team made six errors, which had much to do with giving the Playground team an easy 8-to-3 victory. The New Yorkers got but eight hits off Madden, but made the best possible use of them. Sacardo, who pitched for Jefferson Park, pitched a steady game. Cy Seymour, the Jefferson Park first baseman, distinguished himself by making a home run.

The next game of the series will be on Saturday, and on the following Monday, the New York team will play its second game of the season with the Boston team (old Pastime).

MILADI LEADS LARCHMONT FLEET

Sixty-two Yachts Compete in the Big Regatta of the Day on the Sound.

With a breeze that blew strong and steady from the west and just enough of a jump in the sea to make it lively, conditions for yacht racing on the western end of Long Island Sound yesterday were the best of the season, and the Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club was one of the most satisfactory, both for the racing man and to those who looked on, that the club has ever held. A fleet of sixty-two yachts responded to the call of the Regatta Committee, and all but seven were accounted for at the finish.

One yacht, Alert, of the first division of the Handicap Class, was disabled off Oak Neck Point by the parting of some portion of the rigging, and there were some minor accidents, but none that interfered with the racing. For example, the veteran southwest stake boat that has marked one end of the starting line for many years, carried away her mast and dropped the big blue-and-white ball into the water, but the old scow served as a mark boat all the same.

The courses selected gave the yachts a leeward start and first leg along the Westchester and Connecticut shores, a reach across the Sound and windward work to the finish line. All the larger yachts set spinnakers as they crossed the starting line, and the wind was so strong that many of them had some difficulty in breaking them out. Some of the smaller yachts sailed with single reefs in their mainsails, and even with sail thus shortened often showed their under water bodies clear to the keels.

Nearly all the larger yachts of the racing fleet went out of commission at the end of the New York Yacht Club cruise; among them all of the 50-foot sloops, so that the largest to start yesterday were two schooners of Class F, Miladi and Venona. These two had the right of the line, and both were "gun shy" when their starting signal was given at 1:05. Miladi was 50 seconds late and Venona was 40 seconds astern of her classmate. Both had booms to starboard and broke out spinnakers as they crossed. Venona also set a big balloon staysail, after a sailor had scrambled up the cloth to break out from off the recalcitrant stops.

Miladi's weather was practically all the way around, and won by about three minutes, after giving her competitor 5 minutes and 23 seconds time allowance.

The New York Yacht Club thirty-footers were not "gun shy" by any means. Six of them were close on the line at the signal, with Carlita over ahead of time by a second or two, and, therefore, compelled to round the committee boat and start anew. Oku took the lead over the line, with Corsair and Oriole between them, over the line in that order; Alera slightly astern of the three, and Juanita last of all. But in the end it was Juanita's race by a margin of 2 minutes and 30 seconds over Oku and Carlita was last. The Sound schooner Maria won from Alice by nine seconds. Alerion, a heavy weather boat of the Second Division of the Handicap Class, won by nine minutes actual time over Sally IX., and Whiff of the Larchmont Interclub Class had twenty seconds the lead over Lewanna at the finish.

TWO YACHTSMEN IN PERIL.

Robert McCarter and Samuel Riker, Jr., Rescued After Yacht Capsizes.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Robert McCarter of Rumson, former Attorney General of the State and of the Newark Public Service and Fidelity Trust Company, and Samuel Riker, Jr., President of the city, narrowly escaped drowning in the Shrewsbury River in sight of the Rumson Country Club here this afternoon when during a knock-about race Samuel Riker, Jr.'s Frances was capsized in a gale, and both Mr. McCarter, tending sheet, and Mr. Riker, at the tiller, were thrown into the deep channel. Mr. McCarter was caught under the mainsail and was going down when steam yachts came to the rescue. Among the rescue boats was Howard S. Borden's flier, carrying Mrs. Borden and a party of friends, which makes the run from Newport to the Borden estate at Oceanic in little more than one hour. The drenched and chilled men were taken aboard the yacht and carried to the clubhouse, where they were provided with dry clothing.

The knockabout was righted and towed to shore, but the mishap did not stop the race, in which the fastest time of the season was made. William B. Potts's Elf, well handled by Edward Fiedler, finished first, sailing the nine-mile course in 59 minutes. Dr. H. S. Houghton's Eldeadora was second and C. D. Halsey, Jr.'s, Brisk, third. Bayard Dominick's and A. Sanderson's knockabouts also started.

TOO MUCH WIND THIS TIME.

Lots of Breeze for Atlantic Yacht Club's Annual Regatta.

In a glorious breeze from the west that increased in strength as the afternoon advanced, the yachtsmen of the lower bay sailed the annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday. In fact, there was a little bit too much wind for several of the craft, and as a result not a single knockabout finished, and more than half of the stars withdrew from the contest.

Being the annual regatta of the club, it was decided to give the craft long outside courses. The larger boats had a race made up of a beat to Old Orchard Shoal Light, a reach to the Southwest Spit Buoy, and another reach home. The smaller craft went to Buoy 10 in Ambrose Channel from Old Orchard and then home.

Yacht Sinks in Bayside Race.

During the morning race at the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday Loon, one of the Bayside Birds, owned and sailed by A. W. Knapp, was struck by a nasty puff of air off the leading in her division and was capsized off the southeastern end of Fort Schuyler. The boat at once went to the bottom in thirty feet of water, Her skipper and crew were rescued by W. Overton, who was close astern in Skylark. Eight boats started, and when Loon was knocked down the balance of the fleet hurried to the rescue. As all hung around the place where Loon sank, it was decided to call off the contest.

During the afternoon there was another regatta, and the Bird division was won by Heron, the property of D. Cewl. Among the Star boats, Cygnet was the winner, and Edna J. led home the One-Design craft of the club. The Butterfly prize was won by Diana. In the morning Diana also won a special race against Flutterby, and Cabbage, another Butterfly, defeated Alberta.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yachts Out.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 7.—Yachtsmen of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club had a doubleheader here today. In the morning there was an interesting regatta that brought six of the fifteen-footers to the starting line. The winner was Rex, the property of G. Nichols. The same boat also was first home in the race sailed during the afternoon. The wind was from the west and fresh throughout.

Butts Quits at New Polo A. A.

Kid Butts proved a poor match for John Lester Johnson, the negro heavyweight, in their ten-round bout which featured the matinee show at the New Polo A. A. in Harlem yesterday afternoon. The bout, although scheduled to go ten rounds, ended abruptly in the second session, when Butts, who was several pounds lighter than his burly opponent, expressed himself as having taken enough punishment for one day.

The semi-final ten-round contest between Bob Massey and Kid White, both welterweights, was the best bout of the programme, and at the final bell the former was entitled to the honors on his aggressiveness and clever work in the majority of rounds.

Auto Driver Still Unconscious.

The condition of Frank Dearborn, the automobile driver, who was injured in the races at Brighton Beach on Saturday, remains unchanged, and at a late hour last night it was stated at the Coney Island Hospital that he had only a slight chance of recovery. His condition is so serious that his physicians will not risk an operation. He has been unconscious since the accident. It was stated that Dearborn's mechanician, Harold McCarthy, was improved, and that he would recover.

NEW JERSEY STATE TENNIS.

Only Four Matches Played on the Morristown F. C. Courts.

There was a disappointing turn-out of contestants in the opening of the New Jersey State championship an open tennis tournament for women yesterday on the courts of the Morristown Field Club at Morristown, N. J. Although there was a big entry list, only four matches were played. Several of the other contestants were on hand, but as their opponents failed to show up the committee decided not to default any matches until today.

Miss Adele Cragin and Miss H. Newhouse played the best match of the day. Miss Newhouse captured the first set at 10—8 after a hard struggle, in which both players were twice within a point of the set. Miss Cragin then rallied and captured the next two sets at 6—2, 7—5. The match required

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1914.

OUR ANSWER TO GERMANY.

In our Declaration of Independence we said that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" required us to declare the causes which impelled us to dissolve the political bands that united us with the mother country. To prove the justice of our cause the Declaration said "let facts be submitted to a candid world." Germany through her men of "light and leading" has appealed for the sympathy and the moral support of the people of the United States. We have given our answer. It responds to their wish, for they asked our opinion; it does not respond to their hope, since we are unable to give them our sympathy or accord to them our moral support.

The answer has been given through the innumerable voices of public opinion. We have told the Germans that in our judgment Austria was unreasonably harsh and provocative in her demands upon Servia; that we have a profound conviction that their great Emperor was guilty of a wrong against civilization in supporting the Austrian demands and the Austrian course of action; that he was wrong again in withholding assent from the peaceful proposals of Sir EDWARD GREY, in which France, Italy, and Russia joined; that it was a monstrous wrong to send the German troops across the Belgian frontier; and that inasmuch as Great Britain, France, and Russia have taken up arms in defense of political ideals which have our approval against autocratic and militarist theories and designs which we hold in abhorrence, the sympathy and moral support we deny to Germany and to Austria are freely given to the Allies. This is the answer we make to Germany. It expresses the beliefs and the feelings of the whole American people, save only some of those whose judgment is subject to the natural influence of the ties of kindred.

Since the Germans have asked for our opinion we must suppose that they value it. It is a reasoned opinion, altogether without prejudice, because for the German people we have the highest esteem and respect. Is it too much to hope that the judgment of this great people may have some weight in Germany? The full effect of what we say and feel cannot be expected—it is too late. The clash of arms, of course, drowns the voice of friendly counsel. But may we not hope that some, at least, of the great minds of Germany, the minds of men who are not wholly subdued to the terrible ideals of militarism, may be persuaded to re-examine the German course of action and to inquire afresh into the justice of the causes for which she is at war? That the progress of a war in which so many millions are engaged will be influenced by American public opinion is quite too much to hope for. But as the warring forces approach the end of the bloody arbitrament, and when the varying fortunes of war have brought the probable decision clearly into view, we may reasonably hope that the opinions we hold and have given will exert an influence that will hasten the advent of peace, peace without harsh conditions, peace that will be just and lasting.

"WAR IS HELL."

Half of the popular quotations are misquotations, such as "A man convinced against his will" for "He that complies against his will," "Speed the parting guest" for "Speed the going guest," and "All the world loves a lover" for "All mankind love a lover." In view of the constant and tiresome iteration of the saying "War is hell" and its ascription to Gen. SHERMAN, it is somewhat of a relief to learn that this is a misquotation too. What he said, as is pointed out in a letter in The World, was "War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it."

The sentence appears in a reply of SHERMAN'S to the protest of the non-combatant population of Atlanta against his order to them to leave the city. This order aroused great indignation throughout the South, and Gen. HOOD warmly denounced it in a letter to SHERMAN. It was not to HOOD, but to the Mayor of Atlanta, speaking on behalf of his people, that SHERMAN replied, regretting the necessity for the order, and saying:

> You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it. * * * You might as well appeal against the thunder storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable.

The writer of the letter, H. J. HOFFMAN, says he remembers hearing this reply read in general orders before Atlanta, but has verified it from the official records. How did the current misquotation start on its rounds? According to Mr. HOFFMAN, from an article in which occurred the sentence, "As SHERMAN said to the women of Atlanta, 'War is hell.'" It was this unknown writer who saddled the phrase on our memories, and not SHERMAN, who said nothing at all to "the women of Atlanta"; just as it was some unknown misquoter in the employ of the Democratic National Committee who impressed forever on the mind of the American people the erroneous opinion that GROVER CLEVELAND once said, "Public office is a public trust." What CLEVELAND said was, "Public officials are the trustees of the people." We get most of our quotations at second hand and rarely verify them. The result is that our favorite sayings do not proceed, as we imagine, from famous authors, but from casual writers of faulty memory whose misquotations of them give them their permanent form.

A TAX ON EDUCATION.

It will be news to most of the people of the United States that there is one State in the Union which does not exempt college property from taxation. Fortunately, there is but one; but the State which imposes this handicap upon education is not a backward and unenlightened one. It is the great State of California. How such a benighted practice ever got into the fiscal system of such a State, and how it succeeded in remaining there so long, is a mystery to the others. It is the only State which diverts to such objects as road building and the lighting of streets a part of the income from benefactions to colleges; all other States permit the income to be used for the purpose of the donor. This provision seems artfully contrived to discourage patrons of education from aiding California colleges and inducing them to spend their money elsewhere.

The Legislature at its last session voted almost unanimously to submit to the people a constitutional amendment removing this curious barbarism from California's law. It will come before the voters together with a number of other proposals, none of which can be any wiser, better, or more necessary to the preservation of California's reputation as an intelligent State.

THE MERCY SHIP.

The blazing electric red cross of the mercy ship, lying in the North River off Seventieth Street last night, symbolized the sympathy of the American people with their afflicted fellow-men in Europe, without regard to race or nationality. The cargo of the transformed Hamburg-American liner, which will sail today on its voyage of relief, comprises anaesthetics, bandages, absorbent cotton, and the other essentials of field hospital service. Thirty surgeons and 120 nurses are on board, assigned to service with the armies of all the contending powers. The message the ship will carry to the nations will be one of goodwill and friendship. Too much praise cannot be given to the men and women who have volunteered for this service. Many of them will be exposed to the perils of war. When the doctors and nurses with their supplies are landed the ship will return, perhaps bringing some of the American travelers stranded in Europe who have been unable to secure passage on other ships.

There is no doubt that the mission of this ship has the cordial approval of Americans, and although the response to the Red Cross appeals for money contributions has thus far been small in comparison with responses to similar appeals hitherto, sufficient money will undoubtedly be forthcoming when the people are thoroughly awakened to the needs of the situation. The sailing of this ship on its errand of mercy will greatly help the cause.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN REFORM.

It is said that the city will lose over two million dollars in exchange as the result of its obligation to repay gold borrowed in London. It is sure that it will lose more than that by the increase of interest which it must pay as the result of compulsory borrowing under such necessitous conditions as the present. Yet the city is a gainer in money, and an inestimable gainer in experience. The money gain comes from the economy of the new method of borrowing imposed by the bankers as the price of their assistance. The gain in experience comes from the object lesson in how easy reform is when the sole thought is of reform. Over night the city's archaic and uneconomic method of dealing with its loans and income is altered as by a magician's wand. Nothing has been done which was not within the power and the knowledge of the officials. Yet the administration has devoted its energies to petty matters when this great opportunity lay open before it. The idea was that the bankers were making too great profits for their unappreciated services. Now it appears that the bankers' services were invaluable, and that the true fault was in not utilizing their counsel.

It is not to be supposed that this object lesson will be allowed to stand alone. The entire debt service needs overhauling. In 1913 $16,500,000 was appropriated for debt redemption, and $6,500,000 went toward 1912's operating expenses. In ten years just a little over one-half—58 per cent.—of the $150,250,162 appropriated for redemption and installments of the city debt was used for payment of principal. The rest was used for current operating expenses. There is no defense possible for mixing the accounts of current expenses and permanent debt. The time has come to stop it. The expense of five or six millions on this single loan is cheap if it secures this easy reform, which the reformers have not accomplished without the aid of the bankers whose methods they assumed to correct.

We have been taught by campaign after campaign to be moderate in expectations of what the results will be. The campaign talk is all about the extravagance and graft of those who are in, and the great things which will be accomplished by those who want to get in. But when they are in they fall into the way of comparing their accomplishments with the records of those who have preceded them, and are satisfied if their own are no worse. The true comparison is with what was promised, and even a small installment would be gratefully accepted. There is no prospect of any reduction of taxes through the economies of this administration or otherwise. In the overgrown salary list alone there is room and verge enough for the present administration to reduce the tax rate, or to reduce the budget. A salary budget of $90,000,000 is preposterous, even though much of it is decreed at Albany. The numbers of employés and the rate of pay are both capable of revision. The bankers could deal with this as quickly as with the other point they raised. Moreover, they are altogether likely to do something of the sort if the city does not itself show more prudence in its affairs. There is nothing the city needs comparable with lower taxes and a larger margin of debt capacity, if its credit is to be maintained.

HIS RECORD IS MADE.

The President's refusal to engage in stump speaking during the campaign will be heartily approved, not only for the reason he gives—that the international situation requires him to "stay on his job"—but for another reason that does not seem to occur to him. That is that the people are not used to seeing the head of the nation electioneer in the interest of any political party. A stump-speaker President would be a novelty. No President within the memory of this generation has undertaken such a rôle in any campaign, Presidential or Congressional. The nearest approach to it was when Mr. TAFT went on the stump before the primaries of 1912; but that was not in a campaign before the nation, but in a family quarrel in the Republican Party, and when the nominations had been made he, as head of the nation, refrained from appearing on the stump to appeal for the success of his partisans. To launch such an innovation in politics would be an experiment which we are glad is not to be made.

Besides, it is not necessary. As the President says, the record speaks for itself, and it is an unprecedented one. He has kept Congress at work for a year and a half, and with his Administration not yet at the half-way house has accomplished the completion of all of his political programme. There can be no mistake about it; he says so clearly himself by outlining what remains to be done—the building up of the merchant marine, the development and diversification of foreign commerce, and conservation. These are not political questions, and, as the President says, the only debate possible upon them is concerning the best means. It is plain why he forced Congress, as he puts it, to "stay on the job" for a year and a half. Other Presidents have gone to the country in the middle of their Administrations with half-completed programmes, and if the verdict at the Congressional elections was unfavorable they were unable to carry out the other half. He goes to the country with the record made up. Come what will, that cannot be changed; defeat next November will not interfere with his plans, for they have been carried out. Even a House hostile to him politically could change nothing and could not embarrass him by its attitude concerning such questions as conservation, for on them there can be no debate "except as to the best ways of doing them." The task he set himself is done; he can look forward to other tasks that may arise with a light heart. He desires, however, the election of a Democratic House as a verdict of approval by his country; and he will doubtless get it.

This record, this accomplishment of a whole programme of legislation in less than half his term, this ordering of things so that no change of fortune can disturb the results, is without a parallel in the history of the country. But those who disapprove the things accomplished can hardly withhold their admiration from it simply as an achievement.

CHARGES OF GERMAN CRUELTY DENIED.

The testimony of five American newspaper correspondents whom circumstances have placed in a position to enable them to judge of many of the reports of brutalities committed by the German troops in Belgium tends to confirm the belief of all Americans familiar with German character, or versed in the history of great wars, that the reports are unfounded. The credibility of these witnesses is not to be doubted. They are now at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither they were sent after the capture of Brussels by the Germans, and they testify that they spent two weeks with the German troops on march and had abundant opportunity to investigate the charges of ruthless killing of non-combatants, including women and children, and pronounce them baseless. Their testimony comprehends the actions of the German troops in Brussels, Louvain, Luneville, and Nantes. That non-combatant citizens have sometimes been killed by the troops is not denied, but in such cases it is claimed the provocation has made the killing justifiable under military rule. War at its best is cruel, barbarous, savage, but we do not doubt that the Germans have conducted their part of this war with as little cruelty as could be expected from an invading army.

The tales of ruthless slaughter of the helpless, of mutilation and ill-treatment of prisoners, which have been sent across the ocean from the only sources of information concerning the war open to the American newspapers, have inevitably been widely published, and they have helped to intensify the perfectly natural feeling of the citizens of a free republic in this crisis against Germany. It is a great pity that any such feeling should be thus increased by canards. A large and influential portion of the American public, however, has refused to accept these charges against a well-disciplined army, and the testimony of the American journalists at Aix will confirm their belief that the triumphs of the German forces could not have been secured if such irregularities were permitted among the soldiers. The Kaiser's army is the most perfect military machine in the history of warfare. It owes its success less to its quick-firing guns and armored motor cars than to the perfect discipline of its human units. It is an invading army, and its soldiers are not inspired by vengeance, they are not angry, they are methodically fulfilling their function. In such an organization, moving onward according to a prearranged plan to the accomplishment of one great purpose, the irregularities of guerrilla warfare are scarcely possible.

Whenever there is war, there are tales of cruelty, persecution, and brutality. Most of the tales of that sort sent from Mexico lately were baseless lies. Such tales are more often false than true. But the inhabitants of invaded countries are bound to resent the destruction of their homes, the slaughter in battles forced upon them of their kindred, and that the women of Belgium and some of the old men and half-grown boys have attempted reprisals for the losses they have sustained is altogether likely and quite excusable. That German troops fired upon from ambush have returned the fire with deadly effect is probably true. That is war. But the tales of half-crazed refugees of deliberate murder and brutal treatment of the helpless by the extraordinary disciplined German army are in many cases exaggerations and too often untrue.

Nevertheless the Germans have strewn contact bombs in the North Sea, which is assuredly cruel and barbarous, and contrary to the provisions of The Hague convention. It would be difficult for the empire to find an excuse for this ruthless action, which has already caused the destruction of many vessels of neutral nations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Name Has a History.

Probably it is the free use of capitals—the reference for the moment is to typographic capitals, not political—by the Germans that accounts for the fact that we as well as they give a tall initial to the word "Uhlan." At any rate, there seems to be no other reason, since the cavalrymen thus named have no particular claim to that distinction when mentioned in a general way and not with the full title of their respective regiments.

"Uhlan" is not a place name, nor does it designate, like "Cossack," the inhabitants of a country or region. It is an old word, not German at all, but one that seems to have drifted up into Central Europe many centuries ago from the southeast, and in various similar forms it is or was used by all the Balkan peoples and their relatives in Austria, by the Turks, and even further away than they. Its original meaning seems to have been simply "child," or more definitely a young son. Then it acquired the significance of "prince" in some localities, and finally settled into the designation of cavalrymen, that being the branch of the army into which young aristocrats naturally drifted. The German Uhlans are the only ones about whom much has been heard in modern times, and therefore there is a widespread impression that there are no others.

The capitalization of the name is now too well established to be abandoned, but really "lancers," "hussars," and "dragoons" have as much claim to this honor as does the one cavalryman who always gets it. Opinions differ as to whether the German Uhlans have shown in the present war the prowess that was expected of them. Some absurd stories have been told about little groups of these horsemen riding about in Belgium, lost and helpless, but it is to be noticed that they are always up where the fighting is hottest, and their courage has been fully equal to the terrible demands made upon it. That they are particularly to be feared, however, has not been demonstrated, and their lances seem, in modern war, to be about as antiquated as bows and arrows would be.

Ill-Luck Means Incompetence.

Accidents that result from recklessly fast driving are about the only ones for which there has been any thought of inflicting legal penalties upon automobilists. As a matter of fact, however, not a few of the collisions and other disasters in which motor cars figure are due not to indulgence in overspeeding, or to any other form of carelessness or depravity, but simply to the constitutional and irremediable lack in a rather large class of people of the ability to do the particular sort of quick thinking and acting which the safe running of an automobile requires.

One man will drive a car for years without once getting himself or others into trouble, while his neighbor, equally intelligent and well-intentioned, has frequent mishaps, in spite of all precautions, and often the "lucky" one of the two is the faster driver. It is not, in reality, a matter of luck at all, but of competence for the performance of a peculiar task—a task that can be properly performed only by those whose minds happen to be built in a certain way.

The possession or non-possession of this special ability could easily be ascertained by the application of tests familiar to the new psychology, and, were we a truly scientific folk, an automobile license would be given to nobody who could not demonstrate to competent examiners that he or she has the sort of mind needed for meeting the exigencies which every automobile journey, long or short, creates. The "unfortunate" motorist is simply incompetent, and his series of "accidents" should be summarily stopped by taking away his license. Understandingly viewed, this would not be a disgrace, for there is no more humiliation in inability to drive an automobile than in inability to play the fiddle. The only thing that everybody can do is to run a newspaper better than its editor.

Barbarism Plainly Implied.

Diplomats unnamed and described only as "neutral" are said to have suggested to our Ambassador in Paris that he sound his Government as to its willingness to join others in asking the Germans to spare the monuments and art treasures of Paris in case they take that city.

This is a rather tactless proposition, for it rests on the assumption or at least only too clearly implies the fear that the Germans intend to do, or are capable of doing, the things they are to be asked not to do. Such a request would excite their indignation and would justify it, for they have been in Paris before, and their record there was not that of ruthless destroyers, nor are they less appreciative of art values than are other Europeans, whether neutral or not.

To be sure, there has been much criticism of the burning of Louvain, but just what happened there is still uncertain, and according to credible report the earlier accounts much exaggerated the havoc of the fire. The measures taken were undoubtedly stern, but great provocation is claimed, and apparently the best of the old buildings were saved. That Paris would suffer from a successful siege is certain, but that is war.

America, Too, Offers Its Springs.

American invalids have evidently brought to the attention of the Public Health Service their fears that the closing of the German spas is a most serious matter for them, for Gen. BLUE has taken pains to assure them that this country, too, has medicinal springs, and that they need not despair merely because they cannot "take a cure" at one of the famous European resorts.

Whether their treatment will be as efficient here as there is a matter of opinion, but without much doubt our springs are as good as any, and at one or another of them all the effects obtained abroad can be secured by people willing to endure the same regimen. Not a few authorities question the special efficacy of any "mineral springs" and ascribe all of the benefits received from them to bathing, dieting, and manipulation that can be had wherever there are sufficiently skilled physicians.

Probably suggestion plays its part in the many recoveries at places where recoveries are confidently expected, and a still greater part is played by the docility which patients will show nowhere else than at well-known health stations.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Banks and Reciprocity Treaties Will Help Us to Win It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest Mr. Edward Marshall's article on the opening to American trade of the South American market, and of Mr. Vanderlip's answer, the National City Bank's initiative in opening South American banking branches. For the last ten years I have constantly advocated the advisability of closer commercial and banking relations with the Southern commonwealths of our Continent, and I am highly gratified that this plan is going to be put into execution under the enlightened auspices of the National City Bank.

Our closer intercourse with our sister Republics of South America will also call for a revision of our commercial treaties with these countries and with Canada on the basis of reciprocity—a doctrine which I have no doubt will be now cheerfully accepted by all the nations of our Continent.

The European conflict will have this good effect—of working for the establishment, under a concrete form, of a Pan-American union; which will confirm in the field of trade and finance what Monroeism has done to preserve the political status of the free nations of this Continent from European encroachments.

BAXERES DE ALZUGARAY.
New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

National Traits Shown in War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present war in Europe has served and will doubtless still further serve to bring out the different national traits of the various combatants. The wonderfully efficient fighting machine of the Germans; the impetuosity of the French; the dogged determination of the British; the pluck of the Belgians; the stolid "plugging ahead" of the Russians have all had an opportunity to show themselves to observant eyes already. In this war, so far, the Germans and Russians have acted upon the offensive. The French and British meanwhile have acted almost entirely upon the defensive. If the French are besieged, will they put up a good fight in their cities and fortresses? That is a question many are asking themselves.

We know that the British fight almost at their best at such times, and their bulldog pugnacity is never better displayed. Hardly a siege in history is recorded in which the British have failed to hold on till the bitter end—until relief came to them. But the French—can they display the same spirit? Their fiery impetuosity may soon wear itself out; and in a war such as this—where time is such an important factor—it is important to bear this in mind.

FLOYD GARRISON.
New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.

A Warship Needed at Constantinople to Protect Their Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by this morning's TIMES that the Turkish Government will refuse to let the North Carolina pass through the Dardanelles in order to deposit her consignment of gold with the United States Embassy in Constantinople. It is declared that the United States vessel would be in danger from mines, and that the Turkish Government would prefer not to establish the precedent of allowing a foreign warship into Constantinople harbor.

The objection seems ill-founded. It can be no more dangerous for the North Carolina to steam up the Dardanelles with a competent pilot aboard than for the merchant vessels which passed up and down the mine-sown straits during the Balkan war, and which are probably passing at the present time. For that matter the Turkish fleet itself, including the immense battle-cruiser Goeben just purchased from Germany, will require a passage to be left for it which would easily permit our ship to pass.

The excuse of setting an undesirable precedent is absurd; the writer was in Constantinople during the Balkan war when the harbor fairly bristled with war vessels of all the European nations, among which were the German battle cruiser Goeben, the British battleship Zealandia, the French armored cruiser Victor Hugo, and a dozen others of various nationalities, including a couple of Russian cruisers which had steamed down the Bosporus from the Black Sea. The vessels were there to protect the foreign residents of various nationalities and to act as a deterrent to fanatical uprisings of the populace.

With United States vessels at a "prudent" distance of 100 miles or more from Constantinople, what assurance of protection will there be not only to United States citizens but to thousands of British and European subjects who can look only to the Stars and Stripes for aid? What about the beautiful and costly buildings of Robert College and the Girls' College on the Bosporus? Or what pressure can be brought to bear upon the Turkish Government in case (God forbid) a holy war commences and native and foreign Christians throughout the empire are in dire peril?

EX-RESIDENT IN TURKEY.
Port Chester, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1914.

KAISER'S MIND UNSOUND?

Dr. Hamilton Thinks It Exhibits a Distinct Insane Trace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The North American Review of October, 1904, contains an article by Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton entitled. "Sanity and Safety in Public Office." As Dr. Hamilton is a specialist in mental and nervous diseases, of international reputation, his remarks in the course of that article on the mental condition of Emperor William ought to be of special interest at the present time. Dr. Hamilton writes as follows:

> In other lands, where the will of the people has so little to do with the choice of a ruler, we are furnished with numerous historical examples of the danger of hereditary mental defects. The lines of Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns illustrate what is meant, and, though in both houses notable exceptions exist, there being immunes, like the first Emperor William, it is not difficult to find a distinct insane trace, which in times more remote found expression in cruelty, oppression, and unmistakable insanity of other kinds, or, in recent times, by a mental degeneration which is strikingly manifested in the present German sovereign. Though brilliant and vigorous in certain directions, as are many paranoiacs, his conduct is erratic and impetuous, and no one can possibly predict what form his latest explosion may take. Possessed of an idea of his own power and almost God-like supremacy, which more closely resembles that of the arbitrary rulers of less civilized ages, his delusional sense of greatness leads him to indulge in all sorts of eccentric and disorderly forms of the exercise of power. Though his attempts to regulate the art of Germany and to teach sculptors, artists, actors, and musicians, and even ballet-girls, are evidences of a mild insane conceit, and do no great harm, his power for mischief is really dangerous when he becomes, as he does at times, the subject of a species of semi-religious exaltation. This was his condition when he addressed his troops previous to their departure to China, urging them "to kill." Again, his exaggerated sense of personal importance has led him to direct or bring about punishments for "lèse majesté," which are not only extreme, but at times ridiculous. It has been said that the interfering criticism of this monarch is not due to any exaggerated estimate of his own capacity only, but to his own conception of his duty as an Emperor; and in this connection one of his critics has recently said: "It is a conception too apt to lead a man into an endeavor to set up a Napoleonic despotism over his subjects' feelings and tastes, and it is not surprising that the German artists, no less than the public, have resented such interference."

P. THEO. LEYENDECKER.
New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

Public Urged to Buy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you do not want to see our workers unemployed, the most practical thing you can do is to empicy them. Don't hoard your banknotes; don't hoard your gold. Buy at the shops, and that will help the makers who make and the salesmen and saleswomen who sell. Go to the theatres and the music halls, and that will help to keep the actors and actresses and the stage hands employed. You spent your money freely when half the trade of London was in the hands of the Germans. Why not spend it freely now that the English are trying to carry it on?

If we economize to the extent we are advised to do by certain well-meaning but short-sighted patriots, we shall be keeping money in our own pockets and keeping it out of the pockets of the workers. We cannot expect big firms to keep on all their hands if the public leaves off buying. In the South African war we at home were told to "Pay! Pay! Pay!" The motto of this war should be "Buy! Buy! Buy!"

I have just read the above clipping from The London Referee, and it seems to me that the people of this country should be made to realize the benefits which we should derive if we acted on the suggestions contained in this article.

JOSEPHINE WRIGHT CHAPMAN.
New York, Sept. 4, 1914.

Well Treated in Switzerland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 3 you quote a returned traveler as saying that the Swiss were distinctly unfriendly toward the American tourists who were stranded there. While I recognize that individual experiences may differ considerably, I feel I am speaking for hundreds of Americans when I say we found them more hospitable and kindly than I ever imagined people could be in times of such great anxiety.

Although for nearly two weeks, from Aug. 3 to 15, we were penniless, our hotel in Montreux kept us on credit and treated us as honored guests. They urged us not to feel despondent, assuring us that we were safe there, and might stay as long as we chose. Everywhere in the town we found the same spirit. "Take what you want," they urged us in the shops, "and pay when you can, even if that is not until you return to America."

AMERICAN TOURIST.
Richland, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1914.

SAYS GERARD WON'T RUN.

Roosevelt Thinks He Won't Desert His Post to be Murphy's Tool.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is a candidate for the nomination of United States Senator in the Democratic primaries, spent two hours in this city yesterday on his way from Maine to Washington. He said that in his opinion Tammany Leader Murphy and others who were booming James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, for United States Senator, were acting without any expectation that Mr. Gerard would accept the nomination if the machine should carry the primaries for him.

"Mr. Gerard is in a position of great responsibility," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Whether peace comes before March 4 or not, duty will necessarily keep him busy in Berlin long after that date. I am willing to concede the servility of some of the followers of Murphy, who run on or withdraw from a ticket just as he decrees. I am not yet willing to believe that he can drag an Ambassador away from important duties to make him the respectable figurehead for a bad ticket."

Mr. Roosevelt said that beginning next week he would prosecute his primary fight with great vigor on the anti-Murphy issue.

FILE PRIMARY DESIGNATIONS

Stryker and Bulmer Named for City Court Vacancies.

Petitions will be filed with the Board of Elections today designating Lloyd Paul Stryker and Benjamin Bulmer as Republican candidates for nominations as Judge of the City Court. Two vacancies exist on the City Court Bench. Mr. Stryker is the Republican leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District. Mr. Bulmer is Secretary of the Republican County Committee and lives in the Twenty-seventh District. Both have "organization" indorsements. Here are designations filed yesterday with the Board of Elections:

CONGRESS.

Eighteenth District—Nathan Abraham, Republican and Progressive.
Twenty-third District—Herman T. Radin, Republican.

STATE SENATE.

Twenty-second District—Siman Platt, Republican.

ASSEMBLY.

New York—Tenth District, Morris D. Reiss, Progressive.
Kings—Third District, Laurence M. Berbiere, Progressive.

STATE COMMITTEE.

New York—Thirty-fifth Assembly District, William Cameron, Progressive.
Kings—Third Assembly District, John Fogarty, Progressive; Tenth Assembly District, William Fagan, Republican.

This will be the last day for filing designating petitions, the time expiring at midnight. On both the Democratic and Republican side a majority of the "organization" candidates for local nominations have not filed petitions, and the Board of Elections is preparing for a busy day today.

Hinman Fight Starts in Herkimer.

Harvey D. Hinman will not open his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor in Brooklyn, as had been suggested, but in Herkimer County. This is the home of Senator Seth G. Heacock, a Progressive Republican, who is a candidate for the nomination as Lieutenant Governor, and who is regarded as Senator Hinman's probable running mate. The Hinman-Heacock meeting will be held on Thursday night. The Hinman meeting, which was to have been held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on that evening, will be canceled.

Dr. Eliot's View of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express to you my appreciation, and through you to Dr. Charles W. Eliot of the remarkable letter which appeared recently on the editorial page of THE TIMES. Dr. Eliot speaks with a prophet's eloquence and authority not only for the American people, but for the civilization of the world. Nowhere have I seen a more lucid and satisfactory expression of the sentiments which I believe the vast majority of right-minded folk entertain in regard to the great war. Among all the fervent utterances which this outbreak of savagery has occasioned, this seems to me the most elevated and authoritative. One could wish that not only Kaiser Wilhelm, but the whole German people as well, might read and ponder it.

Dr. Eliot puts into cogent language the conviction which has taken shape in the minds of many of us, that discussions as to the immediate occasion of the war, based on the conflicting claims as to "who began it," are superficial. The sympathies of the American people are with the Allies and against the Germans for reasons which reach back to the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and beyond. We feel that the debts of a century of reaction and repression must now be paid. May the payment be complete and final!

CHARLES G. SEWALL.
Christmas Cove, Me., Sept. 5, 1914.

America's Peace Mission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is sometimes a delicate undertaking to frankly tell a friend his error, yet it is better proof of friendship than to approve his wrongdoing because of friendship, or even to yield tacit sanction through silence.

In the face of the great European madness the United States appears to be the only great modern nation standing aloof, and from its powerful vantage point is best situated to secure consideration for its common opinions.

Now that the facts are before us as to the causes of this unwarranted catastrophe, our judgments and sympathies are profoundly moved and are entitled to adequate expression. Do not the interests of justice and humanity require that we make known our disapproval to the offending nations? It may be argued that such a course would be bad politics, but discretion must not forever obstruct the progress of good morals.

M. G. LATHROP.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1914.

A Belgian Relief Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the question of Florence Wood Morris, published in your paper of Aug. 29, regarding an effort to raise a fund for the stricken Belgians, I beg leave to say that The Sun of Aug. 30, under the caption "Fund to Aid Belgians Grows," shows that the effort desired by Miss (or Mrs.) Morris is already being made.

The Sun states that contributions for this fund may be sent to the Rev. O. A. Nys, 113 Maritime Building, 8 Bridge Street, New York City.

E. MULHOLLAND.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1914.

How English Actors May Help.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Through your columns may I suggest to the English actors now in New York that, since circumstances prevent us from helping in a more material way, we should get together and give, among ourselves, a benefit performance in aid of the English Red Cross? There are so many prominent English professionals here that it should be possible to give an entertainment that would be quite worth while.

EDWARD EMERY.
New York, Sept. 5, 1914.

TO THE RED CROSS RELIEF SHIP

O Ship of Solace, putting out to sea
With the compassion of a nation's heart
Thy precious freight! Bound for that distant part
Of this strange warring world whose destiny
God alone knows! Thy lot it is to be
Our healing messenger, tracing thy chart
With the calm courage born of perfect art.
O Ship of Solace, we have faith in thee!

Go thou from these serene, blue-girdled shores,
And plunge thy cleansing prow in bloody tides!
Sweep onward through the blackness—through the roars
Of belching cannon! Go where'er grief guides!
Long as a plank shall last, pursue thy way—
For love shall be crowned conqueror some day!

ANNE P. L. FIELD.

ROOSEVELT TAKES STUMP IN LOUISIANA

Attacks Both Old Parties, Particularly Wilson Administration, in New Orleans Speech.

APPEALS FOR NEW LINE-UP

Wants Tariff Democrats There to Desert Traditional Allegiance to a Party Name and Join Progressives.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Theodore Roosevelt arrived here today for a two days' speaking trip in Louisiana. His principal address was delivered here tonight in the Opera House. From here he goes to the Third Congressional District of Louisiana, where the campaign between Democrats and Progressives to elect a Congressman is attracting attention. Col. Roosevelt expects to arrive at Franklin early tomorrow, and from there will go by automobile to Jeanerette and New Iberia.

In his address tonight Col. Roosevelt attacked both the old parties, and especially criticised the policies and acts of the Democratic Administration. He declared that the Progressives alone of all the parties propose a programme that will successfully solve public problems, notably those of the trusts and the tariff, and appealed to Louisiana Democrats to discard their traditional allegiance to a political name and support the new party.

Col. Roosevelt urged that "this Government, instead of paying $25,000,000 blackmail to alien wrongdoers and their heirs," as proposed in the dispute with Colombia over the Panama Canal property, should "use that $25,000,000 and the plant of the Panama Canal, and as many scores of millions extra, as are necessary, to take control of the Mississippi and to develop all its possibilities of usefulness from the headwaters to the delta." He made a particular point of the flood problem, which, he said, must be met not only by levees, but great storage reservoirs upstream, which would not only stop the floods, but serve well for irrigation purposes.

Recall of Judges and Decisions.

Some attention was given by the Colonel to the Progressive proposal for the recall of Judges and judicial decisions.

"There must be some methods," he said, "by which quick justice can be had at the expense of the Judge who does wrong, just as at the expense of any other public servant who does wrong. Moreover, when the Judge acts not as a Judge but as a lawmaker, then the people have exactly the same right to declare for themselves whether or not they are pleased with the Judge-made law as to declare whether or not they are pleased with the laws produced by Legislatures. When the Legislature and the Judge differ as to whether a given law is in accordance with that fundamental law of the land which we call the Constitution, then it should be for the people themselves to decide in reasonably quick fashion which of their two public servants, the court or the Legislature, has really interpreted aright their will as regards all cases arising in the future similar to the one that is at issue."

The day was Labor Day, which led the Colonel to discuss the industrial and economic situation.

"Both the old parties are wedded to their idols," he said. "The Republican Party by every action it has taken during the last two years has made it evident that it intends to see that the rank and file are shackled and are put under the control of the great bosses of the stamp of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Penrose. On the other hand, the Democratic Party, which has possessed absolute power in Washington for the last two years, has shown not the faintest symptom of a real understanding of the needs of the people. It has done nothing whatever for labor, and its action on the trusts and the tariff have shown that it is not fit to run the Government. With the trusts they have adopted the policy of firing 'so as to hit it if it is a bear and to miss it if it is a calf.'"

He told his audience that the people of Louisiana were among those hardest hit by "the backward and reactionary policy" which the Government had adopted as regards the tariff. He asserted that the promise to break up the trusts and reduce the cost of living had not been redeemed. He took up in detail the matter of sugar, with which Louisiana is closely identified.

Cause of Sugar's Great Rise.

"At present the price of sugar has gone up immensely in this country," he said. "The greatest contributing cause has been the action of Congress in entirely removing the duty from sugar. If the duty had been gradually decreased sugar growers would not have abandoned the production of the crop, but as it was, very many, probably a very large majority, of the sugar growers abandoned any attempt to produce a full crop, and often any attempt to produce a crop at all. In consequence, when the emergency caused by the war came, the shortage was felt directly by our own people.

"Germany's great economic development during the forty-three years preceding this lamentable war has been due to various causes, not the least important of which was her intelligent use of a tariff commission. This tariff commission has not been influenced by any wild theories either about absolute free trade or ultra-excessive protection, but has advocated the raising and lowering of tariffs from time to time in any particular industry with a view to what was best, not only for that industry, but for the country at large. The result has been eminently successful. The Progressive proposal of an expert, impartial, non-partisan tariff commission offers the only real hope.

"The same thing is true of our method of attempting to handle combinations. During the last month, under the strain of war in Europe, all kinds of dislocations have occurred in our business. In New York City at one time during this past month the small provision dealers were anxious to come together in consultation, not only in the interests of their customers, but in their own interests, as to how to handle flour, a necess

SHAM BATTLE IS FOUGHT AT NEWPORT

Infantry Lands, Under Fire of Torpedo Flotilla, and Routs Artillery Brigade.

BALL AT NAVAL CARNIVAL

Several Thousand Dancers at Benefit for Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. in Training Station Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Society and army and navy people of Newport and many from out of town gathered at the Naval Training Station today to see the naval carnival for the benefit of the building erected here by Mrs. Thomas J. Emery of Newport and Cincinnati and called the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association Building, where sailors and soldiers have one of the finest establishments of the kind in the world.

One of the big features which 4,000 people witnessed was the sham battle this afternoon in which infantry, formed by the battalion of apprentice seamen under Lieut. Commander J. R. Morrison, U. S. N., routed a brigade of artillery under command of Chief Gunner Benjamin P. Middletown, U. S. N. The infantry, the attacking party, effected a landing under the fire of the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, made up of many destroyers, who maintained a constant fire with blank cartridges against the brigade of artillery. For half an hour the battle raged in a realistic manner when the attacking force made a fine charge and drove the artillery in disorder up Strawberry Hill at the Training Station, where the surrender was made.

Then came baseball, and a Swedish physical drill followed, after which a supper was served.

Tonight the military ball was held in Barracks B. Several thousand dancers were treated to a clever cabaret show between the dances given by the apprentice seamen and the station string band.

The ball was opened by Capt. Roger Welles, U. S. N., commanding officer of the Training Station, who led the grand march with Mrs. William Mergen, wife of the ship's cook of Barracks B.

Then came Mrs. Welles, having as her partner Seaman Apprentice C. Booze, the apprentice adjutant of the station. Forty-five pieces in the band played for the march and dancing.

Additional revenue was added by the sale of the boxes in the big barracks, some of these being occupied by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, with Miss Knight and Mrs. Richard Walsh and Mrs. William L. Pryor of Philadelphia; Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Dulany Howland, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews Swan, Mrs. Walter G. Holcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Commander Leon E. Thompson, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Frederick Taylor Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Morrison, Paymaster George W. Pigman, Jr., and Ensign Thomas W. McGuire.

The affair was arranged and managed by Lieut. J. R. Morrison, U. S. N. Treasurer Lawrence L. Gillespie of the Newport Branch of the International Red Cross has more than $43,000 collected, of which $4,000 was sent to Miss Boardman some time ago, and in a few days another check for $3,000 will be forwarded to her as a result of additional subscriptions being received, including the check of $500 from a former Newport Summer resident.

Henry R. Sedgwick has returned from the European war zone, joining his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

Miss Ruth King of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie over the Newport Horse Show.

Casino registers today include Henry R. Sedgwick, Miss Ruth King, and E. J. Curley, 2d, of New York, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Madden; Mr. and Mrs. Riddle of Glen Riddle Farms, Penn.; R. Nelson Buckley, J. G. Leiper, Jr., and L. W. Riddle of Philadelphia at the Muenchinger King; E. P. Pearson of Newport and R. de B. Boardman of Boston, visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Ewer Dodge.

Lord Camoys of England, who married Miss Mildred Sherman of Newport, daughter of Mrs. William Watts Sherman and sister of Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, will be stationed in one of the British regiments now being formed.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who is entertaining a house party, gave a dinner tonight, as did Mrs. Robert S. McCormick at the Pinard Cottages, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge and Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley.

Mrs. Harold Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, will arrive from Europe shortly.

Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich has returned to Warwick Neck on the steam yacht Nirva. Henry Walters has sailed for New York on the steam yacht Narada, and P. A. B. Widener has sailed for New York on the steam yacht Josephine.

Mrs. J. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. will remain at Beechwood until Sept. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have gone to Tuxedo.

Before the military ball at the Naval Training Station tonight dinners were given by Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Morrison and Paymaster George W. Pigman, Jr.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Count and Countess Festetics de Tolna, who arrived on the Cedric, are guests of the latter's father, Gardner Wetherbee, at 247 West Seventy-second Street. Their Summer home is at Cannes, France.

The marriage of Miss May Regina Rothwell, a daughter of John Rothwell of 144 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Lieut. Francis Rusher Kerr, U. S. A., will take place at 11 o'clock this morning in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. They will live at the Presidio, San Francisco.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Lamond, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lamond of this city, and Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., a son of Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn, will take place today in London.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanier Washington are the guests of the Baron and Baroness de Ropp at their Southampton cottage.

Sir Lionel Carden, the English Minister to Mexico, and Lady Carden have arrived on the Ward liner Morro Castle and are at the Vanderbilt.

The German Minister to Mexico and Mme. von Eckardt, who arrived on the Rotterdam, are at the St. Regis until they leave for Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin (Miss Beatrice Fliagg) of 820 Park Avenue will remain at their cottage at Islip, L. I., until quite late in the Autumn.

Mrs. John Hutton and the Misses Amy and Katharine Hutton of 686 Park Avenue, are at Shaker Knob, Tyringham, Mass., to remain until the middle of Autumn.

Costume Dance for Hospital.

A costume dance is to be held on Friday evening at the Brightwaters Casino, at Brightwaters, L. I., for the benefit of the South Side Hospital of Long Island. For the last three years this annual dance had been held at the Babylon Casino, but so many tickets had been sold that it was necessary to have larger quarters this year. The Entertainment Committee is made up of Mrs. Edward Arnold, Mrs. Carl Clemons, Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, Mrs. Raymond D. Little, Mrs. William May, Mrs. William B. Savage, Mrs. S. B. Wagstaff, and Miss Eleanor Wood. Mrs. Raymond D. Little has charge of the tickets.

Stark-Stough.

The marriage of Dr. Harry H. Stark of El Paso, Texas, and Mrs. Bertha Congdon Stough of New York, a contralto singer and a pupil of Mme. Nordica, took place yesterday in a private suite at the Biltmore. The Rev. Leon A. Harvey of the Fourth Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, officiated. None but immediate relatives were present. Miss Josephine Conrad of Philadelphia was the maid of honor and only attendant, and Charles M. Bassett of El Paso was Dr. Stark's best man. Dr. Stark and his bride will live in Texas.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

A. G. and R. C. Vanderbilt and H. A. C. Taylor Among Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Beautiful weather marked the opening of the eighteenth annual exhibition of the Newport Horse Show at the Casino this afternoon.

The return from Europe of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Reginald C. Vanderbilt were features, and the applause they received demonstrated that their presence and entries were appreciated. The former early in the afternoon added to his many blue ribbons at Oakland Farm with his pony Flame and soon after with Lady Warley in the novice class in single harness.

Henry A. C. Taylor won the blue ribbon in the novice class in single harness, and the blue ribbon in the class for pairs of horses in harness with his brown geldings Buster and Tommy.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt took the blue in the hackney brood mare class with the chestnut mare Dollar Princess.

Godfrey Preece won a blue with a saddle horse, Little Fan, a brown mare. Mr. Taylor also captured a blue in pairs of horses under 15.2 with the brown geldings Buster and Big Tommy.

Miss Eleanor A. Sears of Boston won a blue ribbon, driving Alfred C. Vanderbilt's new horse, Lady Warley, in single harness, and received an ovation from the boxes and ringside.

Mrs. Belle Beach Bain drove Grace in the same class for Mr. Vanderbilt, taking second.

Among those in the boxes were the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert, Miss Evelyn Burden, who came in with Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop Ames; Col. Charles Hayden of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hazard, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Reginald Norman, coming with Mrs. Sidney J. Colford; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman, with Mrs. F. Burrall Hoffman; the Misses King, Mrs. William Watts Sherman and Miss Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Ward and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Francis Roche and Charles Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, Mrs. Robert S. McCormick, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hilhouse, Miss Louise Ward McAllister, and Miss Barbara Rutherford.

Mrs. Rogers Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hayward Perry, and Mr. and Mrs. William de Forest Manice, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Pay Director and Mrs. Goodwin Hobbs, A. Muller Ury, District Attorney and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Rives, Elisha Dyer, Pembroke Jones, and Edward J. Berwin, Mrs. Frederick P. Garretson, Admiral and Mrs. L. C. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe, Capt. Edward Farrell, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dallam, Elliott Gregory, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Miss Fanny L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, and Mr. and Mrs. George Tyler.

When the five horses in the Newport came into the ring many applauded, as the horses were fine looking and stepped well.

Francis Roche drove and won the blue ribbon in the four-in-hand class over Eb. S. Gregory of England.

The summary:

Class 24—Saddle horses which have never won a first prize. First, Godfrey Preece's b. m. Little Fan; second, Miss Ethel King's b. m. Jole de Vire; third, Miss Ella F. Ivor's ch. g. Lancelot; fourth, Mrs. N. J. Hess's ch. g. Dr. Garner.

Class 3—Pairs of horses in harness which have never won a first prize. First, H. A. C. Taylor's b. g. Buster and b. g. Tommy; second, R. C. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Sheila of Honor and Flashlight; third, Miss Ella F. Ivor's br. m. Honeysuckle and br. g. Woodbine; fourth, Ogden Mills's br. g. Mischief and br. g. Pilgrim.

Class 27—Ponies in harness, over 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14.1. First, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's b. g. Flame; second, Thomas G. Ashton's ch. m. Belle; third, B. F. S. Gregory's b. g. Little Bertie; fourth, Mrs. Burke Roche's ch. stallion Irvington Vagabond.

Class 1B—Hackney brood mares suitable for breeding purposes.—First, R. C. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Dollar Princess; second, R. C. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Silfield Venus; third, R. C. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Silfield Vera.

Class 28—Saddle horses up to carrying 200 pounds.—First, E. McLean's ch. g. Highball; second, Godfrey Preece's ch. g. Fisherman; third, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. g. Killarney; fourth, Mrs. N. J. Hess's ch. g. Garner.

Class 2—Single harness horses any height which have never taken a first prize.—First, A. G. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Lady Warley; second, H. A. C. Taylor's b. g. Buster; third, Miss Ella F. Ivor's br. m. Woodbine; fourth, B. F. S. Gregory's br. g. Lord of Honor.

Class 38—Hunters and jumpers which have never won a first prize, conformation to count 50 per cent. First, Seaweed Stable's b. m. Diana; second, Glen Riddle Farm's br. g. Dr Von Duz; third, Mrs. P. A. Clark's r. g. Volunteer; fourth, Seaweed Stable's ar. g. Grey Cloud.

Class 15—Pairs of horses under 15.2 hands, owned by county resident or lessee of a cottage in Newport County; horses to count 60 per cent.; appointments, including vehicle, 40 per cent. First, H. A. C. Taylor's b. g. Buster and b. g. Tommy; second, R. C. Vanderbilt's br. m. Silfield Lily and g. m. Elf.

Class 19—Fire Department horses. First, Hose 7's Pete and Hercules; second, Hose 2's Jock and Pete; third, Truck 2's Jerry and Mike; fourth, Hose 4's Hope and Bess.

Class 23.—Horses suitable for harness and saddle purposes first shown in harness and then under saddle. First, Miss Clemence Craft's ch. m. The Minx; second, Miss Ethel King's b. m. Jole de Vire; third, A. C. Currier's b. g. Sintrux; 4, Godfrey Preece's blk. m. Wild Honey.

Class 8.—Horses over 14.1 hands high shown before ladies' appropriate vehicle, horse to count 75 per cent., vehicle and appointments 25 per cent., ladies to drive. First, A. G. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Lady Warley; second, A. G. Vanderbilt's ch. m. Grace; third, Mrs. Burke Roche's b. m. Solitaire; fourth, F. S. Gregory's br. m. Lady of the Manor.

Class 39—Hunter up to carrying 160 pounds, conformation to count 50 per cent.—First, P. A. Clark's ch. m. Flying Machine; second, E. B. McLean's ch. g. Sir Braxton; third, Thomas G. Ashton's b. m. Barbara; fourth, Glen Riddle Farm's br. g. T. K.

Class 35A—Park and road hacks, judged this day as park hacks.—First, George G. Rohlig's b. g. Poetry; second, Godfrey Preece's ch. g. Fisherman; third, W. M. Ritter's ch. m. Marie Louise; fourth, Godfrey Preece's b. m. Little Fan.

Class 44—Model hunter to be shown on hand.—First, Glen Riddle Farm's b. g. Bally Heather; second, Glen Riddle Farm's br. g. T. K.; third, Glen Riddle Farm's b. g. Willow Knight; fourth, Mrs. P. A. Clark's br. g. Sam.

Class 17—Four-in-hands.—First, Maurice Roche's team; second and third, teams of B. F. S. Gregory.

Class 46—Hunter and jumpers, open.—First, Glen Riddle Farm's ch. m. St. Winifred; second, Mrs. P. A. Clark's br. g. Sam; third, Glen Riddle Farm's b. g. Willow King; fourth, E. B. McLean's br. g. Alarm.

Edward McLean of Washington carried the honors from the ring in the saddle-horse class with his chestnut gelding High Ball.

W. R. Howell Weds Mrs. Hoffer.

The wedding of Warner R. Howell of Philadelphia and Mrs. Jean Jacques Hoffer of St. Petersburg, Fla., took place at noon yesterday in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, acting rector for Dr. Leighton Parks during the Summer. Miss Isabel Howell, a daughter of the bridegroom, was the bride's only attendant, and Lambert Wheatstone was the best man. The wedding breakfast was served at the Biltmore.

GILDER—JACKSON.

Mrs. Dora W. Jackson of Boston announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Jackson, to Harwood Gilder, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Gilder of New York and a nephew of the late Richard Watson Gilder and of Miss Jeannette Gilder. Mr. Gilder is a sophomore at Harvard and Miss Jackson is still very young, so no date has been set for the wedding. Mr. Gilder has one sister, Miss Charlotte Gilder.

LEHRBURGER—ZUCKER.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Zucker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Zucker of 1 West Seventieth Street, to Edwin Lehrburger of this city, is announced. Miss Zucker and Mr. Lehrburger will be at home to their friends some time in October.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending September 5th averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.21 cents; imported beef, 11.57 cents per pound.—Advt.

MR. DREW APPEARS IN A PATCHY PLAY

Awkward Construction and Confused Intentions Mar "The Prodigal Husband."

MISS GLENDENNING CHARMS

Her Work Is at Once the Most Genuine and Most Pleasing Part of the Empire's New Entertainment.

THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND, a comedy in three acts, by Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton. At the Empire Theatre.

Michel Giroux	John Drew
Charles Ravel	Ferdinand Gottschalk
M. Lagrange	Henry Crocker
Lucien Brille	Clinton Preston
Justin	Walter Soderling
Godiveau	Harry Leighton
Jean Marie	J. Homer Hunt
Footman	John Mottus
Madelaine Giroux	Grace Carlyle
Simone	Helen Hayes Brown
Simone	Jessie Glendenning
Cleo de Valmont	Rose Winter
Madame Manet	Josephine Morse
Yvonne	May Galyer

An impression that is confused—to put it mildly—is bound to be the reward of any attentive theatregoer who sees "The Prodigal Husband," the new comedy which served last evening to bring John Drew back to town for his twenty-second annual engagement at the Empire Theatre. One is inclined to suspect that this confusion can be traced all the way back to the days when the playwrights first put pen to paper. Was it to be a comedy touching such gentle and tender sentiment as was touched by the man who wrote "Passersby"? There are many indications that there was some such intention. Or was it to be a comedy that should quicken laughter by lapsing from time to time into farce? There is some evidence for that.

Apparently they were of two minds about it. This may be attributable to the recorded fact that two men—Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton—did join forces in the construction of "The Prodigal Husband." Certainly they never settled on one mood and one intention for their play, and if they decided finally to leave it to luck and the players, it must be reported that up to a late hour last night the players had not come to a united decision.

Briefly, this is the story. Michel Giroux has come to the parting of the ways with his wife and has taken to drink and other forms of dissipation available in Paris. His business is going to seed apace and he is perilously near a wreck when chance throws in his way the 12-year-old daughter of his concierge. Little Simone has just been left alone in the world by the death of her mother and in comforting the tearful, frightened child, Giroux finds the path to his redemption. The lapse of six years finds Simone still a member of Giroux's household but a girl now come 18 and tongues of all sorts begin to wag. Aroused by their sting and startled out of his composure by the prospect of losing one who has become very dear to him Giroux suddenly convolves a plan of action which he proceeds overwhelms her with it. She runs away in terror and takes refuge with Mme. Giroux, whom she has never seen. The pursuing Giroux comes to his wife and his senses in time for the final curtain.

There is material here for a good play, but the collaborators have not found their work happily. They have done much of it clumsily. Their last two acts constitute an awkward structure with all the joints showing. More than once incidents and even whole scenes are brought in plainly marked for future use by the playwrights to see to it that there shall be a second and third act of the desired length. These are hardly the sort of finger posts the wise men have in mind when they write of the delicate art of foreshadowing. As to the case of Simone, the result is unreality, and it is with unreality that the company at the Empire has to labor. It is an obviously difficult task even for such gifted individuals as John Drew and Ferdinand Gottschalk.

Mr. Drew is Giroux, of course. He is obliged to be a roue at worst, and a not too fine-grained Frenchman at best. He is asked to do and say things to which he has been unaccustomed in the course of the days of the Duke of Killiekrankie to the days of the husband who was perplexed but not prodigal. And of course he does them all acceptably. There are sure to be a good many theatregoers who will be satisfied so long as it is Mr. Drew and who do not greatly care about the rest. Those of them who were present last evening were frankly delighted when, at the start of the third act, Mr. Drew reverted unblushingly to his familiar manner, for at the end of it he had snarled his mustache, rolled his eyes and whispered to the audience: "Let's don't take this seriously."

One member of the company at least finds in "The Prodigal Husband" a fine opportunity, and this is Miss Glendinning, the Simone of the lengthened dresses and the second and third acts. She plays so sweetly and so unaffectedly that her charm is irresistible. The lines and the emotions of the comedy seem real enough to her and she makes them real to the people on the other side of the footlights. Her work is delightful, her coming welcome and full of promise. The younger Simone, she of the tears and the first act, is played to perfection by Helen Hayes Brown—but her presence on the stage is of the briefest.

Miss Carlyle, who is lovely to look upon, has a less grateful rôle as Mme. Giroux, and her work in it is made none too easy by the mood which either the playwrights or Mr. Drew and Mr. Gottschalk have felt needful for the final act. She has to suggest a certain saintly but chastened unreasonableness, and she does that. But, unfortunately, her voice, which is most agreeable to the ear, is put into competition with the machinery of the play, which creaks more and more noisily as "The Prodigal Husband" draws to its conclusion.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. W. S. Arnis, Miss Edith M. Arnis, Mrs. Sadie American, E. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ault, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ballinger, Miss E. S. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bates, Miss C. C. Belden, Miss M. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boyden, Dr. James Bradley, Miss A. J. Bradley, Miss Grace Brush, Mrs. J. C. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Clark, Mrs. J. B. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cravo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davenport, E. R. Dawson, Miss M. J. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dix, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Drake, Prof. and Mrs. F. A. Erwin, S. A. Falman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jenks, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lucas, Mrs. A. J. Moulton, Miss M. T. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Putnam, Miss E. Putnam, Countess M. Schen-Thos, Mme. Schumann-Heink, W. Spies, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Squire, Mrs. M. H. Stapleton, Dr. and Mrs. S. Stark, Mme. Gadski, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Stein, Mrs. F. A. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Baron de Speth-Schutzberg.

MINNETONKA, (London.)—Miss E. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Atkinson, Mrs. F. F. Calves, Miss Ruth Chester Chanulla, James R. Day, G. S. Dunhams, Mrs. G. O. Emalyn, the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Foster, A. P. Green, Mrs. A. Hudson, W. T. Jerome, Mrs. H. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Larman, Mrs. M. S. Olwin, Dr. W. M. Payne, Miss Mae Reed, H. D. Valentine, Mrs. B. A. Welstead, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wise, and Mrs. E. J. Young.

BERGENSFJORD, (Bergen.)—Mrs. E. Anderson, H. A. Chase, Mrs. E. W. Combes, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hatfield, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey, Mrs. Helen Gade, James Thompson, Miss Margaret Rantoul, Mrs. Caroline Ryland, Miss Grace A. Ryland, and Charles Leeman.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Havre.)—R. Brown, Mrs. M. Boyd, M. S. Bingham, Miss M. Combe, G. Collamore, Miss M. Eastman, W. Hopkins, W. Hay, Mrs. A. Haynes, Abbi Aly, Mrs. J. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Chisholm, Jr., B. K. Cobb, Miss A. W. Derby, W. B. Evans, Mrs. J. W. Graham, Mrs. J. W. Holt, Dr. W. Hall, Mrs. W. D. Jackson, Miss M. Lattimer, J. H. Morse, Mrs. S. W. Miller, Mrs. J. Rheinlander, Miss D. Todd, and Miss P. White.

THE NEW STANDARD OPENS.

John Cort's Handsome Playhouse Inaugurated with "Kitty MacKay."

John Cort's new theatre, the Standard, at Broadway and Ninetieth Street, opened last night, the first production there being "Kitty MacKay," which moved uptown from the Comedy Theatre. The Standard, which is the newest theatre in New York, is a handsome playhouse with a large seating capacity. The interior decorations are in perfect taste.

The Standard is to be operated on the same lines as the Grand Opera House, with a new show offered every week at popular prices. Theodore Bendix and his symphony orchestra furnish the music between the acts. The matinées at the Standard will be on Tuesdays and Thursdays, the first one taking place today. Harry L. Cort, son of the owner of the theatre, is the manager of the playhouse.

James K. Hackett Acts Othello.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Sept. 7.—James K. Hackett made his first appearance on any stage in "Othello" at the Opera House here tonight. The occasion was a celebration of Mr. Hackett's birthday. He was born on Wolff Island, near here, forty-five years ago. The theatre was crowded, special excursions being run from Clayton and Cape Vincent, N. Y. Among those in the supporting company were Beatrice Beckley (Mrs. Hackett) as Desdemona, Jeanette Grant as Bianca, Minna Gale Haines as Emelia, and Albert Howson as Iago. Mr. Hackett will make a preliminary two weeks' tour with "Othello" through Canada. The piece was played with music from the opera of "Othello" by an orchestra brought from New York by Mr. Hackett, and conducted by Arthur Weld.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

In addition to the new plays which opened last night the following continued their runs: "On Trial" at the Candler, "Under Cover" at the Cort, "Twin Beds" at the Fulton, "Cordelia Blossom" at the Gaiety, "Wars of the World" at the Hippodrome, "The Dummy" at the Hudson, "The Girl from Utah" at the Knickerbocker, "A Pair of Sixes" at the Longacre, "The Beautiful Adventure" at the Lyceum, "The High Cost of Loving" at the Republic, "The Third Party" at the Thirty-ninth Street, and "The Passing Show" at the Winter Garden.

At Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday Jefferson De Angelis and Eva Davenport made their first appearance in vaudeville here in a burlesque of well-known plays ending with a laughable travesty of "Camille," with Miss Davenport and Miss Delmaire, Claire Rochester, Harry Carroll, the song writer; the Golden Troupe of Russian dancers, George Felix and the Barry sisters, "Motoring," Robbie Gordone, Reine, and Nelsson and Hurley.

Sylvester Schaffer entered upon his second week at the Palace yesterday. Others on the bill are Harry Fox and Yansel Dolly, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Belle Blanche, Caddie Curtis, the Bell Family, Martin and Fabbrini, and the Hearst-Selig Weekly.

George MacFarlane, Fannie Brice, and Nat M. Wills lead the bill at the Colonial. "It Can Be Done," in which William A. Brady is presenting Charles E. Evans and company, is the first production on the rear of the platform of a moving observation car. John F. Conroy presents his Diving Models in a huge tank act. Sylvia Loyal, with her Pierrot, has a novelty never seen before in this country, over seventy pigeons and several trained dogs are employed. The Langdons give "A Night on the Boulevard." Catalano and Denny offer ragtime diversion. The Dancing Mirors bring the latest dances from the ballroom.

At the Alhambra is Gus Edwards's new Song Revue for 1914 featuring Gus Edwards himself. Emmet de Voy and his company give "The Alley Cat," a new act. Harper offers an arrangement of his old songs, with the assistance of Dorothy Nord. Ed Vinton presents his dog mimic Buster, who imitates anything his master undertakes. Redford and Winchester, the jugglers, are back again with a barrel of new tricks. Chris Richards and Mang and Snyder fill out the bill.

Eddie Foy heads the opening bill at B. F. Keith's Royal Theatre for the week. With him, of course, are the Seven Little Foys, masculine and feminine. Another feature of the bill is Mrs. Gene Hughes and her company in "Lady Gossip," a farce by Edgar Allen Wolf. Jack Ryan and Harry Tierney have just returned from Europe, where their ragtime and quick-fire patter made them popular. James Diamond and Sybil Brennan have an act. The Farber Girls, Mc-Lallen and Carson, Rose Crouch and George Welch, Julia Curtis, and the Tuscano Brothers complete the bill.

The Gay New Yorkers, an exceptionally lively assemblage of comedians, singers, and dancers, entertained two very large audiences at the Gotham theatre yesterday. A two-act burlesque called "Madam, Who Are You?" was presented. The piece was attractively presented as to scenery and costumes. The principals in the cast included Will Fox, Irving Gear, Dolly and Stella Morrissey, the Raymond Sisters, Harry Lamont, Julia Kane, and Frank O'Brien. A parody on "Within the Law" was one of the features of the performance.

Two large audiences at the Murray Hill Theatre yesterday gave frequent and hearty evidences of their enjoyment of the City Sports' burlesque show. In the cast were Harry Rockefeller, Joe Leavitt, June Mills, Fannie Vedder, Ruby Baily, Claude West, Billy Innis, and Ford and Foster. A long and varied vaudeville bill was incidental to the performance of burlesque.

The Vitagraph Theatre this week is presenting "413," a three-part detective drama, and "The Win(k)some Widow," a comedy in four parts that introduces Cissy Fitz-Gerald, her famous wink, and a new dance. The story was written by Donald I. Buchanan, and in constructing the story he let his imagination run riot in order to provide action replete with thrills. The climax is reached when an entire train plunges over a fifty-foot embankment to destruction, carrying the villain of the drama to his death. The story of "413" is consistent and altogether probable. It tells of the endeavor of a British secret service man to run down a gang of diamond smugglers, headed by a wealthy dealer in precious stones known to the underworld as "413." A tender love interest in the love of the Secret Service man for the smuggler chief's daughter relieves the many thrilling episodes. "413" was produced by Ralph Ince and presented by a company, including Anita Stewart, Julia Swayne Gordon, Harry Morey, Anders Randolf, Harry Northrup and others. The comedy feature of the programme, "The Win(k)some Widow," is from the pen of J. Stuart Blackton, and is written around a wink that is the cause of five susceptible males getting into many trying situations that are extremely funny. Cissy, a famous star, is added to a dying playwright's company, much to the latter's consternation and wink carry the organization to success. In order to celebrate her personal triumph, five of her admirers meet at her home to enjoy a "little supper," which is interrupted by the arrival of her husband, and the fun is obtained through their efforts to avoid detection and make their escape.

"The Virginians," with Dustin Farnum in the title role, is the main film attraction at the Strand Theatre this week. The story of the play is familiar to almost every one. The play is in 400 scenes, and required a cast of 200 players, and was produced by the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company. Specially adapted music for the play is rendered by the concert orchestra. A new lot of pictures pertaining to the present European situation are shown, with other up-to-the-minute news pictures in the Topical Review.

At the New York Theatre is "The Dollar Mark," George Broadhurst's play, which has been filmed by the World Film Corporation under the direction of William A. Brady. In its present form "The Dollar Mark" is in five reels, and its cast is headed by Robert Warwick. "The Dollar Mark," as its title suggests, is a story of high finance, dealing with the endeavors of a group of capitalists to wrest from Jim Gresham, the banker, (played by Mr. Warwick,) a valuable mine in the Cobalt district. A love story is interwoven in the exciting incidents forming the story and plot, which includes the bursting of a dam during a terrific storm and the nerve-racking ride down the flood torrent of Gresham and Alice Chandler, his sweetheart, with houses and trees being uprooted all around them, and the struggle of rivaling interests to obtain possession of the yacht which is taking Gresham to New York to save his bank from the wrecking operations of his enemies.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Bludgeon," a new play by Paul Armstrong and produced by the writer himself, made its appearance last night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre. It will be reviewed in these columns later.

"Peg o' My Heart" began an engagement at the Lyric Theatre last night, where it will play a limited engagement at popular prices. Doris Moore is the Peg of the new company.

"The Third Party," with the same cast which has been playing at the Shubert Theatre, was moved to the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night to continue its run there.

Mae Murray has been added to the cast of "Miss Daisy," which will open at the Shubert Theatre tomorrow night.

Joseph Brooks has completed arrangements with Miss Edna Ferber for the dramatic rights to her book, "Roastbeef Medium."

Joe Weber, who recently stated that he would retire from the stage and devote his future time to the production of plays, both musical and dramatic, announces that he has obtained the new farcical musical comedy, "The Only Girl," for which Henry Blossom wrote the story and Victor Herbert composed the music.

New additions to the cast of "Evidence," which is shortly to be presented in New York, are Stanley Wyndham, Leonard Gray, Allen Thomas, and Fred W. Permain.

GOOD, OLD ENGLISH MELODRAMA WINS

"The Story of the Rosary," at the Manhattan, Is Chock Full of Romance.

TEARS, LAUGHTER, HISSES

Two Heroes Down a Villain, One Wears a Rosary Given by His Bride—Realistic Battle Scene.

THE STORY OF THE ROSARY, a melodrama in four acts by Walter Howard. At the Manhattan Opera House.

Paul Romain	Alfred Paumier
Philip Romain	James Berry
Col. Hildebrand	Ernest Leicester
Major Hellenbro	Arthur Walton
Major Ulric	Ernest C. Davis
Surgeon-Capt. Helgar	Norman Fitzgerald
Capt. Gessler	Frank Hewitt
Capt. Esterhazy	C. Melville-Hastings
Capt. Lindorff	Leonard Spencer
Capt. Othmar	Douglas Stephens
Capt. Elan	Sydney Wilson
Lieut. Peterkin	George Desmond
Lieut. Hillstein	A. Hinton
Lieut. Sarona	Edward Seymour
Lieut. Reinhardt	T. A. Chappell
Lieut. Wellenberg	Ernest Blythe
Lieut. Karsburg	Roy T. Lockwood
Trumpeter Swartz	Philip Russell
Trooper Smutz	Thomas Hinton
Karl Larose	Walter Howard
Prince Sabran	J. E. Martin
Winkelstein	Philip Gordon
Father Theodore	A. Chris Walker
Wilhelmina	Marjorie Day
The Mother Superior	Laura Hansen
Una Hillstein	Ethelfreda Taafe
Venetia Sabran	Annie Saker

If ye have tears, prepare to shed them now. If ye have laughter prepare to laugh, and if ye have hisses, prepare to hiss to your heart's content, for "The Story of the Rosary," the most romantic melodrama which has been seen in New York since the days of "The Lights o' London" and "The Ticket of Leave Man"—the old days when you, Mr. Tired Business Man, sat in the theatre, so high above the stage that the shadow of your nose was on your forehead—has come to town.

"The Story of the Rosary" began its engagement, which is sure to last many months, at the Manhattan Opera House last night under the direction of Comstock and Gest, who gave us "The Whip" in the same theatre. But the new English importation is better than "The Whip." There is more laughter and more tears and more places to hiss the villian than in the former success at the Manhattan, and at the end of the second act last night, when Virtue was down on its luck and Vice was sailing along in the clouds with little chance of coming a cropper before 11:30 P. M. there wasn't a dry eye anywhere in the theatre.

A moment later when Vice, in the person of the dashing, red-coated but villainous Captain, took his curtain call there were hisses enough to fairly shake the walls of the big theatre and then, when one of the heroes—there were two of 'em, which, in the end, made it doubly hard for Vice—came out the nails or the spikes, or whatever they are that hold down the roof of the Manhattan, got an awful strain trying to do their duty despite the applause.

"The Story of the Rosary" is melodrama of the old, old school. "Curse you, Philip Romain!" occurs more than once during the four acts and twelve scenes which make up the play, and "Rags are royal raiment when worn for virtue's sake" is paraphrased in half a dozen different but unmistakable forms. In the end, a trifle late it was last night, the hero and his assistant get in their work, and Paul Romain, the poor but honest officer of the Red Dragoons runs his sword into the red coat of his villainous cousin Philip and then finds his way into the arms of his sweetheart, who happened also to be his wife.

In the play Paul and Philip are brothers in officers in the Red Dragoons, and war has just been declared. Philip gets first chance to ask for the hand of the Princess Venetia Sabran. Being the villain, he receives the mitten in no unmistakable terms, but he tells his cousin that he has won, and Cousin Paul

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REPORTS ON TRADE OF SOUTH AMERICA

National Council Says United States Needs Ships, Branch Banks, and Investors There.

OTHER NATIONS' METHODS

Trade Balance Heavily Adverse to This Country May Be Offset by Increase in Exports.

To insure good commercial relations with South American countries it will be necessary, according to the National Foreign Trade Council, to finance our trade through American branch banks in South America, to ship by American steamers, and to invest our money in South American enterprises.

While the war will throw big orders in the way of American exporters, our increase in trade with South America will not be permanent unless we build it upon a solid foundation, as English and German trade in South America has been built up. The National Foreign Trade Council, which has issued a report on the outlook, consists of thirty-five representative manufacturers, merchants, railroad and steamship men, and bankers. The Chairman is James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

The war will not automatically deliver over to the United States the South American trade of Germany. England, with its financial and shipping resources, will make a strong bid for it in spite of the war. British commerce with South America is well grounded on vast investments in railways, industrial, agricultural and mining enterprises, and Government loans. Its capital in South America is estimated at $3,376,495,837, yielding about $160,000,000 in annual interest.

While trade naturally follows investment, England and Germany, and France as well, have made their investments produce heavily in trade by stipulating that materials for railroads, power plants and other enterprises be purchased from the country providing the funds. This policy, to a great measure, has excluded the competition of the United States.

Next to our failure to purchase goods will in South America by making investments there, we are handicapped by lack of banking and shipping facilities. London is South America's banker, and the business of that country has been transacted in ninety-day bills on London. South American trade consequently has been thrown into confusion by the disruption of London exchange.

"We owe South America," says the Council, "far more than South America owes us. The trade balance is heavily adverse to the United States. Since South American interests owe heavily at London, they naturally desire that the United States pay at London for its heavy imports of coffee, rubber, nitrates, &c. Importers, therefore, are obliged to transfer funds to London, a difficult and expensive process at the prevailing rates of interest. Of course this money is not shipped on from London to South America. London discharges its obligations in British manufactures, thus effectively alienating to the United Kingdom the selling power which we should derive from heavy purchases of South American merchandise.

"In healthful trade the United States should more largely discharge its indebtedness to South America by increased exports. Obligations for imports payable in London not only prevent this, but siphon gold from our banks to Europe.

"The most conspicuous example of our disadvantage is seen in the trade with Brazil. During the last fiscal year American imports from Brazil were valued at $101,329,073, but we sold to Brazil in return merchandise valued at only $29,983,914. Vessels have delivered rubber, coffee, and other Brazilian products to the United States and loaded with cotton and grain which they have transported to England, loading in British ports with British manufactured goods which were carried to South America, thus completing the triangle.

"While we are willing and able to pay for South American products, and trading houses are reluctant to ship goods to the sister republics, many of whom have declared moratoria. Manufacturers and exporters declare they do not know where their money is coming from. As a matter of fact, the exporter's money ought to come from his next door neighbor, the importer of South American merchandise.

"We are certainly at a disadvantage if our indebtedness is to pay for British manufactures exported to South America, while our own manufactures remain congested on our docks for lack of sound credits. The new banking law, fortunately, permits the establishment of foreign branches of national banks. The National City Bank has availed itself of this authority, but the authorization of national banks to deal in foreign paper is not yet effective."

I. R. T. EARNINGS SHOW GAIN.

Elevated and Subway Lines Carried 651,886,671 Passengers.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company earned a gross income of $38,515,395 in the fiscal year ended on June 30, a gain of $1,017,524 over the record of 1912, according to a pamphlet report to be issued today. Operating costs absorbed $12,902,053 and taxes amounted to $2,081,948, while interest charges required the expenditure of $11,119,666. There was left as net revenue $8,024,580, the equivalent of 22.9 per cent. on the outstanding stock and an amount greater by $1,487,512 than the net income of the preceding year. Fifteen per cent. dividends were paid in the year.

The combined traffic of the Subway and elevated lines was the greatest ever handled in a year. Passengers carried numbered 651,886,671, an increase of 17,570,155 over 1912. The increase on the underground division was 12,941,593 and on the overhead lines it was 4,628,562.

"The company's agreement with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the purchase of not more than $170,000,000 of its 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds to be used to refund obligations and defray the cost of new subways and elevated extensions, has been modified by a reduction of actual requirements," the report says. "For the calendar year of 1913 the requirements of the company amounted to only $68,658,000, instead of $78,000,000. This reduced the total number of bonds to be sold by $9,342,000, making a reduction in the company's capital obligations to that extent.

"For the year maintenance expenditures amounted to $5,700,512, an increase of $135,756. Claims, suits, and judgments required the outlay of $296,414. Disbursements made to employes by the Voluntary Relief Department in sick and death benefits aggregated $85,866.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Forecasts:

Me. Car.—Cloudy Tues.; cooler in interior at night. Wed., cloudy; moderate, variable winds.

So. Car. and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

Fla.—Fair in n., probably showers in san. and s. Tues. and Wed.; moderate, variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light to moderate variable winds.

N. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

W. Tex. and Okla.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.

Utah—Cloudy and cooler Tues. Wed., probably fair.

Ark. and Tenn.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ky.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues.; probably rain. Wed., rain; fresh n. to e. winds.

Ind.—Probably rain Tues. and Wed.; fresh n. w. and e. winds.

Ill.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

L. Mich.—Rain in s., unsettled in n., Tues. Wed., probably rain; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

U. Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed. unsettled, probably showers; continued cool; moderate variable winds, becoming fresh.

Wis.—Rain in s., unsettled in n. Tues. Wed. showers; fresh winds.

Minn.—Cloudy with probably showers Tues. and Wed.; continued cool; moderate ne. and e. winds.

Ia.—Rain Tues. and probably Wed.

Mo.—Showers in n., cloudy in s. Tues. and Wed.

N. Dak.—Cloudy, with probably showers Tues. and Wed.; continued cool.

S. Dak.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Wed.

Neb.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler in e. Wed.

Kan.—Cloudy Tues., probably showers in ne. Wed., showers and cooler.

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ROBT S. ROSS, Vice-President. JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
WM. J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES

ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.

Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Astor Trust Company

Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

The interests of your wife and children will be efficiently and wisely safeguarded if the Astor Trust Company is made Executor and Trustee under your Will. Its corporate life assures the continuous administration of the longest trusts.

Trustee for Personal Trusts.

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

B'way at 73d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 7th Av.

G.M.-P. Murphy & Co.

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

Executive reorganization and operation of Industrial properties

All WALL STREET reads DOW, JONES BULLETINS & TICKERS

Investors read THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

FINANCIAL.

SCRANTON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The undersigned, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage dated July 1, 1907, of the above Company, has received the sum of $11,590.32 to be applied under the provisions of Article V. of such Mortgage to the purchase of bonds. Holders of bonds are invited to offer the same to the undersigned for such purpose, stating the price, not exceeding 110 and accrued interest, which they will accept therefor. All tenders must be in sealed envelopes endorsed "Offer for Sinking Fund under First and Refunding Mortgage of the Scranton Electric Company dated July 1, 1907," and must be deliver at the office of the undersigned, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon Sept. 15th, 1914. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

Dated Aug. 31, 1914.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By Calvert Brewer, Vice-President.

PUBLICATION BY THE FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK of the moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Sections 134 and 219 of Chapter 580 of the Banking Laws of 1914.

Estate of Peter Daulton, W. H. Brady executor, New York, N. Y. $130.69
E. Luther Hamilton and R. L. De Lisser, Trustees, New York, N. Y. 290.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice President, and CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary, of the Fulton Trust Company of New York, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and accurate in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief.
(Signed) HENRY W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice Pres.
CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of August, 1914, before me.
(Signed) E. H. CALLANAN, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings County No. 182.
Certificate filed in New York County No. 26, Kings Co., registered No. 7,585.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Richmond, Virginia, September 5, 1914.

The annual meeting of stockholders of Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Times-Dispatch Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books, both Common and Preferred, will be closed at noon on Tuesday, September 15, 1914, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, October 14, 1914.

E. S. WYNN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. 111 Broadway, New York, September 5, 1914.—For the purpose of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, October 15, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, September 14, 1914, at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Friday, October 16, 1914.

J. D. CALDWELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 111 Broadway, New York, September 5, 1914.—For the purpose of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wisconsin, on Friday, October 16, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Monday, September 14, 1914, at the close of business on that day, and reopened on Saturday, October 17, 1914.

T. A. POLLEYS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE CURRENT LITERATURE PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, 134 West 29th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Tuesday, September 22, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ADAM DINGWALL, Secretary.
New York, September 5, 1914.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, dividends, and interest reported of the Union Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Name, last address, date original deposit, and balance:

Walter G. Allen, c. o. B. Altman & Co., N. Y. City, Mar. 3, 1884..... $50.63
W. F. Aldrich, Receiver John Horton, no address, Mar. 30, 1874..... 800.00
W. Baker, no address, Feb. 1, 1883. 101.02
Frederick Bartel, Boreel Building, N. Y. City, Jan. 17, 1884..... 57.84
Frederick Belts, Recr., 111 Broadway, N. Y. City, Oct. 3, 1895..... 50.80
Gilbert H. Bishop, Sing Sing, N. Y., Apr. 2, 1878..... 70.81
Mrs. Margaret Brown, c. o. W. H. Coolidge, Room 632, Temple Court, N. Y. C., Aug. 6, 1877..... 179.40
G. A. Clement, Executor, 1,422 East 128th St., N. Y. City, Jan. 3, 1885. 50.63
R. B. Connelly, Treasurer, no address, Jan. 28, 1870..... 204.47
C. H. Coster, Agent, 48 South St., N. Y. City, Oct. 7, 1853..... 1,213.45
H. M. Closs, new Trustee, &c., 38 Park Row, N. Y. City, Apr. 16, 1889. 288.48
Mrs. Matilda F. Fitzsimmons, 125 West 123d St., New York City, Feb. 6, 1909 ..... 78.78
Noah Davis, Referee, 46 West 56th St., N. Y. City, May 22, 1895..... 70.04
Mark H. Elsner, 400 E. 46th St., N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1882..... 116.80
Estate Sarah R. J. Bennett, Jonathan Marshall, Exr., 247 Broadway, N. Y. City, June 17, 1882..... 146.88
Estate Augusta M. Knapp, Shephard Knapp, 11 Wall St., N. Y. City, Mar. 13, 1896..... 627.18
Estate William Moore, Margaret Moore, Extrx., c. o. Warner & Thayer, 52 William St., N. Y. City, Oct. 1, 1885..... 189.79
Estate E. P. Steiger, Otto Meurer, Exr., 504 W. 153d St., N. Y. City, Feb. 1895..... 500.00
Charles D. Freeman, 21 So. William St., N. Y. C. Jan. 7, 1896..... 362.81
J. W. Freeman, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1868 ..... 50.00
Frothingham & Blossom, Trustees, 160 Broadway, N. Y. C., Apr. 3, 1875. 447.00
James S. Garvin, Trustee, u. w. Martha Garvin, 728 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1901..... 304.26
Edward Goodenough and H. D. Daily, Jr., H. Daily, Jr., 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, Mar. 26, 1877..... 190.00
James H. Husted, no address, July 31, 1883 ..... 91.53
In the matter of the New Amsterdam Insurance Co., no address, Oct. 20, 1877 ..... 620.97
W. H. Kelly, A. E. Kelly, and Peter Butterly, 251 1st Av., N. Y. City, Jan. 7, 1891..... 97.62
J. W. Kimball, no address, July 1, 1873 ..... 250.00
Mrs. E. R. Marshall, 17 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1872..... 200.00
Mrs. Estelle Melville, 200 W. 57th St., N. Y. City, Jan. 19, 1895..... 178.64
N. Y. Sectional Electric Underground Co., Taylor, Treasurer, 3 Thomas St., N. Y. City, Aug. 16, 1883 ..... 104.29
Albert W. J. Petris, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City, Mar. 16, 1908..... 50.00
Mrs. Jane E. Pomeroy, Stamford, Conn., June 28, 1901..... 800.00
Rathbone Oil Traction Co., no address, Sept. 27, 1867..... 472.15
Hortie Reed, Surgeon, 201 W. 40th St., N. Y. City, Apr. 4, 1871..... 56.54
Rushforth Feed Water Heater Co., 61 Broadway, N. Y. C., Mar. 22, 1888. 151.76
Sandy Hill Quarry Co., 143 Albert St., Room 907, N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1881 ..... 55.51
Staten Island Bridge Co., Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 15, 1872..... 5,584.69
Mrs. Catharine T. Smith, 46 W. 24th St., N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1890..... 2,004.26
W. P. Tostarin, in trust, 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. City, May 4, 1897..... 54.99
S. Wheeler, Jr., no address, Jan. 7, 1908 ..... 272.78

PLAZA BANK ACCOUNTS ASSUMED BY UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Sue M. Busk, 14 E. 60th St., N. Y. City, Nov. 15, 1904..... $130.48
Emma L. Bock, 5 W. 81st St., N. Y. City, Apr. 25, 1899..... 264.11
Harrie A. Erdman, 14 E. 92d St., N. Y. City, Oct. 8, 1903..... 55.80
Miss Willie Lee Inman, 57 E. 97th St., N. Y. City, Jan. 26, 1901..... 455.94
M. J. Kirschbaum, 589 Lexington Av., N. Y. C. Oct. 19, 1901..... 53.89
Mrs. W. C. Merrill, 66 E. 82d St., N. Y. City, Oct. 1, 1900..... 57.86
E. K. Jones, 168 W. 58th St., N. Y. City, Nov. 4, 1900..... 124.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWIN G. MERRILL, President, and T. W. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary, of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, a trust company located and doing business in the City of New York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Union Trust Company of New York, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said company on the first day of August, 1914.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, President.
T. W. HARTSHORNE, Asst. Secretary.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 4th day of September, 1914, before me.
PETER PALMER,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 38.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 40, Kings County Register's No. 6,097, New York County Register's No. 6,088. Commission expires March 30, 1916.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, Dividends, and Interest reported of THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

B. Dinkelspiel, 850 Broadway, New York; November, 1902..... $102.59
P. M. Buntigh, 239 Grand St., New York; prior 1903..... 50.62
D. Hartwig, 135 East 85th St., New York; prior 1907..... 82.04
Theo. Hoffmann, 148 Wooster St., New York; prior 1903..... 50.69
B. Kahn, 1,400 2d Av., New York; prior 1904..... 85.98
John Murphy, 60 2d Av., New York; prior 1902..... 61.28
J. N. Nash, 228 East 32d St., New York, prior 1904..... 92.20
Paterson Insurance Co.; unknown; prior 1903..... 69.40
L. Palumbo, 90 2d Av., New York; prior 1900..... 71.00
Chas. A. Weissert; unknown; prior 1903..... 50.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Louis A. Fahs, Vice President, and George Kern, Cashier of the German Exchange Bank, (Incorporated and Reorganized) of the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the German Exchange Bank made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said Bank on the first day of August, 1914.
L. A. FAHS, Vice President.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of August, 1914, before me.
HARRY ENGEL, Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 40,
Certificate filed N. Y. Co. No. 5.

"The New York Times Index is a valuable work of reference, independently of its use as an index."—Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian, St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.—(Published quarterly; $3 a volume, $8 a year.)—Advt.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, dividends, and interest reported of the Union Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Name, last address, date original deposit, and balance:

Andrews, Chas. W., 30 West 44 Street, New York City, May 8, 1908..... $71.31
Baird, Alice M., 157 West 85 Street, New York City, Apr. 5, 1907..... 104.32
Blumenthal, M., 7th Ave. and 58 Street, New York City, Aug. 5, 1903..... 97.20
Dunston, John, 761 Sixth Ave., New York City, Oct. 23, 1907..... 702.31
Engel, J. C., 87 First St., Union Cause, L. I., Feb. 14, 1907..... 52.23
Ferns, Henrietta C., 71 West 88 Street, New York City, Nov. 10, 1908..... 401.63
Freund, W. L., Wilmington, Delaware, Nov. 9, 1908..... 60.96
Elliott Development Co., no address, Feb. 4, 1908..... 177.77
Graumann, Mrs. H. J., no address, July 28, 1907..... 63.89
Holmes, Annie F., 14 East 42 Street, New York City, Feb. 16, 1909..... 50.00
Justice, Florence C., Stafford, Pa., July 19, 1909..... 65.97
La Montagne, Maurice, 159 East 88 Street, New York City, May 14, 1909.. 92.58
Leese, Adelaide King, Hotel Martha Washington, N. Y. City, Nov. 12, 1907 ..... 60.53
Level, Ida, 237 Fifth Ave., New York City, Mar. 27, 1908..... 69.11
McKinley, Wm. B., Treasurer Republican Congressional Com., St. James Bldg., New York, Nov. 24, 1907.. 60.35
Royce Realty Co., 119 Broad St., New York City, Feb. 27, 1908..... 94.55
Ruiz, Antonio A., Cuban Legation, Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1908..... 57.78
Slagle, Wm. H., Agent, 136 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sept. 3, 1907..... 51.87
Stafford, Justine A., 10 Wall St., New York City, Nov. 16, 1903..... 149.37
Turner, O. A., 261 Bullitt Bldg., Phila., Pa., July 13, 1904..... 97.00
Union Advertising Co., 1,133 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 7, 1907..... 103.84
Van Vleck, Chas. E., Montclair, N. J., Nov. 9, 1907..... 54.44
Vaudeville Investors Co., Astor Theatre Building, New York City, Jan. 3, 1908. 50.00
Warden, Catherine A., 121 Madison Ave., New York City, Jan. 7, 1908... 58.11
Wynn, R. J., 43 West 24 Street, New York City, Apr. 3, 1908..... 60.74
Hollander, E. R., 1,776 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 3, 1907..... 93.82
Root, Mrs. Rosina B., Springfield, Mass., July 6, 1908..... 182.35
Zotti, Frank, 181 West 75 Street, New York City, July 15, 1908..... 141.40
Sweetser, F. E., 52 William Street, New York City, Nov. 5, 1906..... 70.00
Pape, W. C., 241 Broadway, New York City, Oct. 24, 1907..... 170.98
Brill, William, 170 Greene St., New York City, Oct. 10, 1908..... 268.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
OWEN WARD, Vice President, and BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Asst. Treasurer, of the Lincoln Trust Company, a corporation, located and doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the Lincoln Trust Company, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, as shown by the books of said corporation on the first day of August, 1914, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
(Signed) OWEN WARD, Vice President.
(Signed) BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Asst. Treasurer.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the first day of September, 1914, before me. (Signed) JOSEPH W. HARBORD, Notary Public, No. 3,622, N. Y. County, Register's Certificate No. 6,020. My commission expires March 30, 1916.
(Seal of Notary.)

DIVIDENDS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Common Stock

of this Company have this day been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 15, 1914. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

Stockholders who have not already done so are urgently requested to file dividend mailing orders with the undersigned, from whom blank forms may be had upon application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., August 13, 1914.

The British Bank of South America, Ltd.

LONDON, E. C.

The Board of Directors hereby give notice that they have this day declared a dividend on account of FIVE PER CENT. (Ten Shillings per share) less income tax, on £1,000,000, the paid up capital of the Bank.

The British Bank of South America, Ltd.

P. E. O'HEA, Secretary.

per The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

Attorney in New York.

August 27, 1914.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of The Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, October 1st, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, September 18th, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The third instalment of 1¼% of the 5% dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1914, will be payable October 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1914; and the fourth on January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on December 15, 1914.. Checks will be mailed.

E. L. JONES, Secretary.

Dated August 31, 1914.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., September 3, 1914.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid October 1, 1914, to the registered holders of September 8, 1914. Transfer books will be closed on the 8th inst., and will be reopened September 15, 1914.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., September 19, 1914, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 31, 1914. E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

August 28th, 1914.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CHARLES HEAD & CO. with offices at 14 Wall Street, New York, and 74 State Street, Boston, Mass., and with branch offices at Worcester, Mass., Providence, R. I., and Slater Trust Co., Bldg., Pawtucket, R. I., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the New York, Providence, and Pawtucket offices should be paid to Worcester, Mass., and Charles C. West, "liquidating partners," at Messrs. Resch, Loew & Co., 7 Wall Street, New York City.

JAMES S. McCOBB,
JAMES SULLIVAN,
WM. G. BORLAND,
CHARLES C. WEST,
DEXTER BLAGDEN,
JAMES A. PARKER.

Messrs. James Sullivan, James A. Parker, and Daniel Sullivan announce that they have formed a copartnership under the name of Charles Head & Co., with offices at 74 State St., Boston, Mass., for the purpose of conducting the business heretofore transacted in Boston by Messrs. Charles Head & Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., September 17, 1914, and will be publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 7145: Electrical supplies, hardware, cast iron and terra cotta pipe and fittings, plumbing fixtures, Douglas fir millwork, lithargе, stain.—Sch. 7187: Stadimeters.—Sch. 7204: Steel beams and trolleys. Sch. 7209: Chrome green, white and yellow. Sch. 7210: Heater boxes.—Sch. 7211: Rough-forging liners.—Sch. 7215: Bar and sheet brass, bar copper.—Sch. 7216: Crucibles.—Sch. 7217: Tallowpots, china, glass and earthenware.—Sch. 7218: Drills, hinges, reamers, scales, treads.—Sch. 7219: Safes, boatswain's calls, diving dresses, white muslin, deck brushes, flax twine.—Sch. 7220: Prep black, lampblack, cold water paint.—Sch. 7221: White maple, yellow pine.—Sch. 7222: Creosoted wood block.—Sch. 7224: Shelf bottles.—Sch. 7226: Oil for variable speed gears, sheet brass, steel angles and billets.—Sch. 7228: Bar brass, copper pipe.—Sch. 7229: Tinned apricots. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General U. S. N.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 21, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., Acetylene Buoy Lamps. Type L. Blank forms and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS,

Dividends, and Interest reported of THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

B. Dinkelspiel, 850 Broadway, New York; November, 1902..... $102.59
P. M. Buntigh, 239 Grand St., New York; prior 1903..... 50.62
D. Hartwig, 135 East 85th St., New York; prior 1907..... 82.04
Theo. Hoffmann, 148 Wooster St., New York; prior 1903..... 50.69
B. Kahn, 1,400 2d Av., New York; prior 1904..... 85.98
John Murphy, 60 2d Av., New York; prior 1902..... 61.28
J. N. Nash, 228 East 32d St., New York, prior 1904..... 92.20
Paterson Insurance Co.; unknown; prior 1903..... 69.40
L. Palumbo, 90 2d Av., New York; prior 1900..... 71.00
Chas. A. Weissert; unknown; prior 1903..... 50.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Louis A. Fahs, Vice President, and George Kern, Cashier of the German Exchange Bank, (Incorporated and Reorganized) of the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true, and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends, and interest not previously reported by the German Exchange Bank made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said Bank on the first day of August, 1914.
L. A. FAHS, Vice President.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 31st day of August, 1914, before me.
HARRY ENGEL, Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 40,
Certificate filed N. Y. Co. No. 5.

INSTRUCTION.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR BOYS

FIELDSTON, West 244th St. Tel. 792 Marble.

4 minutes' walk from Van Cortlandt Park Subway Station. Kindergarten to College. Boys may remain all day, including Saturday. Study hour. Tennis Courts, Athletic Field. 29th Yr.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

421, 423 W. 148th St. Tel. Aud. 1933. 19th Year

Kindergarten to College. Certificate privilege. The school co-operates with the home in seeking to keep the pupil a wholesome girl.

BARNARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

177th St. & Ft. Wash. Av. Tel. 6331 Aud. Primary and Grammar Grades. Girls and Boys.

139th St. & Riverside Drive. Tel. 5130 Aud. Boys and Girls prepare for Barnard School for Boys, and Barnard School for Girls.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 228 W. 79th St.

Dressmaking: Costume Design, making of fine lingerie, frocks and gowns.

Practical courses in Millinery, Cooking, Decorative Art, Household

GOV. GLYNN DEFENDS COMPENSATION LAW

Urges State's Workers to Support Measure "Against Slander and Misrepresentation."

ANSWERS HENNESSY ATTACK

Foresees a New Industrial Day, with a Better Understanding Between Workers and Employers.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 7.—Gov. Glynn was the chief speaker at the Labor Day celebration here. The Governor devoted most of his attention to the compensation law.

"If you bear in mind," he said, "the concrete facts which show the real and lasting benefits of the compensation law you will be able to answer those who, for partisan purposes and political reasons, are trying to discredit this great measure.

"When men like John A. Hennessy assert, as Mr. Hennessy asserted last week in New York, that the workmen's compensation law is unjust to employers and employes alike, ask them whether they are for the system which sent injured workmen to the bread line and their wives and children to the poorhouse, or for the system which does away with lawsuits, which makes justice even-handed and impartial, which enables injured workmen to keep their homes together, which protects helpless widows and children from hunger and misery and want!

"Do not let yourself be deceived by specious arguments or false statistics. When politicians tell you that the compensation law is unfair to employers, ask them why the New York Chamber of Commerce indorsed it. When they tell you that the compensation law will raise the price of various products, tell them that, considering the price of compensation insurance for the State and the retail value of all the products of the State, the workmen's compensation law will only make a difference of 33 cents in every hundred dollars' worth of manufactures.

"It is not enough for the workingmen of the State to have secured the passage of the workmen's compensation law. It is not enough for the State Federation of Labor to have indorsed it. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety. To preserve the workmen's compensation law in its present strength and power the workingmen of New York must stand ready to defend it against slander and misrepresentation.

"The opposition to the workmen's compensation law does not come from the fairminded and humane employers of New York. The most encouraging feature to me about the compensation law is that its humanity and justice were not only indorsed by labor and the friends of labor in our legislative halls, but received the approval of the public-spirited men at the head of New York's great commercial enterprises.

"We have reason to believe that a new industrial day is dawning for the people of New York—a day when justice and not conflicting interests shall determine the relations between capital and labor; a day when the workmen of New York shall realize that they cannot be prosperous and contented unless the industries in which they are engaged are permitted to prosper; a day when the spirit of free America shall receive its fairest and best expression in the recognition by the captains of industry that those who labor to create their fortunes are human beings endowed with human needs and aspirations and deserving human sympathy, assistance, and encouragement."

Early in his speech Gov. Glynn, in referring to the European war, said:

"This Labor Day is not only a time of thanksgiving, it is a time for resolution. While America gives thanks that it has been spared the horrors of war it realizes that it holds this good fortune in trust for the afflicted millions of all the world. America's busy factories must provide for more than the wants of America—they must provide for those who can no longer provide for themselves.

"Unless I greatly misunderstand the temper and the spirit of the American worker, he will meet this great responsibility with stout heart and eager hands. Because he feels that he is the sturdiest and most intelligent worker in the world, he will take pride in proving that no situation is too difficult for him to meet.

"Because he upholds a Government which asserts the brotherhood of man, his humanity will impel him to give the best that is in him to succor the despairing, men and women across the ocean. Because he is an American citizen he will offer all the strength, all the energy, all the power that is in him in order that his country may rise to its responsibility in a manner worthy of America."

Plainfield and Park Club Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—The chief golf event at the Plainfield Country Club today was the first and second rounds for the four-ball championship of the club, with the following results:

First Round—H. H. Butler and M. J. Dumont beat H. R. Stockton and W. H. Rogers, 8 and 2; S. D. Lounsberry and H. T. Eaton beat E. T. Perrin and H. A. Fisk, 5 and 3; W. Glenny and F. O. Reinhart beat H. D. Hibbard and W. A. Engeman, 2 and 1; Arthur Murphy and D. O. Rogers beat J. R. Shoemaker and J. E. Erickson, 2 and 1. Second Round—S. D. Lounsberry and H. T. Eaton beat H. R. Butler and M. J. Dumont, 3 and 2; Arthur Murphy and D. O. Rogers beat W. L. Glenny and F. O. Reinhart, 1 up.

Several events attracted a large field of players to the Park Golf Club today, and qualified for the Fall championship, and the pairings are as follows: H. H. Woodland vs. J. A. Wilson, H. E. Blazier vs. H. L. Moodey, C. J. Hand vs. W. H. Nischwitz, Dr. H. E. Carroll vs. A. C. Vanarsdale.

These scores were returned for the Oakmont Cup: C. J. Hand, 91, 15—76; A. C. Vanarsdale, 98, 20—78; J. A. Wilson, 95, 16—79; J. Fred Hillman, 99, 19—80; Woodland, 88, 9—80; Royle, Phillips, 89, 8—81; Harry G. Demesa, 102, 20—82; H. L. Moodey, 96, 13—85; Oliver B. Hill, 108, 16—85; H. E. Blazier, 92, 7—85; Dr. H. E. Carroll, 94, 8—86; W. H. Nischwitz, 98, 12—86; C. E. Morse, 101, 14—87; H. B. Sweney, 108, 15—93.

The point winners for the women's holiday cup nine holes, were: Miss May Shreve, 97, 10—87; Mrs. W. E. Morse, 68, 18—50; Miss Harriett Shreve, 68, 15—53.

The Holiday Cup match play against bogey was won by C. J. Hand, who was 5 up on the "Colonel." Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morse, in the play-off on the 19th hole in the aforeaching and putting contest with a score of 7.

Handicap at Weeburn.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—A 36-hole golf handicap, played at Weeburn today, best "8 holes to count, ended in a triple tie. C. H. Seeley, scratch, and A. S. Pitt and S. G. Adams, with handicaps of seven each, returned net scores of 68. Other scores were: N. E. Knapp, 77, 8—69; N. Knapp, 83, 14—69; E. E. Scofield, 83, 11—72; G. S. Selleck, 78, 5—73; Dr. J. H. Staub, 85, 11—74; J. S. Gillespie, 80, 8—74; W. L. Baldwin, 85, 11—74.

A. S. Clark was the winner in Class B. The scores in this class were: A. S. Clark, 89, 21—62; D. L. Elliman, 88, 23—65; C. E. Marling, 92, 22—70; H. Woodbury, 91, 19—72; L. B. Brown, 100, 27—73; A. L. Trowbridge, 92, 16—76; S. C. Kelley, 96, 18—78; D. T. Woodbury, 94, 16—78.

Governor's Cup Golf at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 7.—The qualifying round for the Governor's Cup of the Hackensack Golf Club brought out a big field today on the links. The following qualified with these best net scores in morning and afternoon rounds: W. E. Foster, 170, 40—135; H. Peters, 187, 50—137; R. A. Feilding, 185, 40—140; G. A. Faul, 159, 18—141.

In the final of the four-ball foursome, which was a quadruple tie, Holburton and Harrison won by one stroke in 36 holes.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 7.—The Hackensack Field Club defeated Oritani Field Club here this afternoon in a league game by a score of 10 to 7. The game was poorly played by both teams.

FOR TRADE EXPANSION.

What British Representatives Report from Foreign Lands.

The British announced some time ago their purpose of trying to obtain as much as they could of the foreign trade which has hitherto gone to Germany and Austria, and the Board of Trade immediately began to get busy in the matter. Among other things, it sent cable dispatches to trade Commissioners and consular officers in different countries asking them to report on the financial and commercial conditions in their respective districts and as to the likelihood of regular payments being forthcoming for goods supplied.

From South Africa the Commissioner reports the existence of depression due to drought which was accentuated by the war. Then, too, the decrease in the exports of diamonds, hides, and feathers will affect the community. He adds, however, "Indents supplied previously by Germany and Austria will be executed by the United Kingdom and France."

In Canada, the Commissioner reports satisfactory financial conditions, and says the German imports amount to $15,000,000. He gives a long list of goods which British exporters might find a market for. Most of them are obtainable in this country.

The Australian Commissioner reports also good financial conditions. He says there is an opportunity for British manufacturers to secure valuable trade. This is particularly so as regards fencing wire, mild steel, wire netting, cotton hosiery, rubber goods, and chinaware.

The British Consul General at Rio de Janeiro reports that an "opportunity certainly offers for British firms to secure trade now in German hands." He urges caution, however, in the choice of customers, and says traders should make arrangements for payment in gold and not in paper currency.

APPRAISERS TO RESUME.

Some Cases Will Have to be Postponed Owing to the War.

The three boards of the United States General Appraisers today resume their regular docket hearings, which have been suspended during the Summer. An unusually large number of customs protest cases arising under the old and new tariffs are set for trial and will be disposed of as rapidly as possible. It is expected that some of the importers' cases on the dockets will have to be postponed until the close of the European war.

Since the board adjourned its hearings on account of the Summer recess, a great number of protests raising new questions of interpretation to be given various paragraphs of the act of 1913 have been filed with the tribunal. Most of these will ultimately be thrashed out before the Customs Court, while some raising points of constitutional law will probably go to the Supreme Court.

MINERAL WEALTH OF TEXAS.

Lone Star State Increases Its Productions Rapidly.

Texas, the largest State in the Union and the fifth in population, ranks nineteenth in the value of its mineral products, according to the United States Geological report just made public. In each of the last two years Texas advanced two numbers in the list of mineral-producing States. The increases were made in the output of all products, but especially in petroleum. The State ranks second in the production of asphalt and quicksilver. It now ranks fourth in the quantity of petroleum produced and seventh in the value of the product. The production increased in a year from 11,735,057 barrels valued at $8,852,713 to 15,099,478 barrels valued at $14,675,936.

The coal production in 1913 amounted to 2,429,144 short tons, valued at $4,288,920. The clay working industry in 1913 contributed wares valued at $3,049,349, compared with $2,836,068 in 1912. The manufacture of Portland cement in Texas is an industry barely six years old. The total output in 1908 was 500,000 barrels, in 1912 it exceeded 1,750,000 barrels, and in 1813 it abounted to 2,106,737 barrels, valued at $2,663,063.

The value of natural gas in 1913 amounted to $2,073,823, against $1,405,077 in the preceding year. The asphalt produced in Texas amounted to 122,026 tons valued at $1,970,354.

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN FUR.

We Export 65 Per Cent. of Our Native Supply, Dealer Says.

Joseph Byrne, head of the St. Louis firm of Joseph Byrne & Co., dealers in furs, was among the American refugees from Paris who reached New York this week. Mr. Byrne said that one of the results of the European war would be the raising of prices of Russian and other European furs this Winter, and that fur coats and other garments probably would increase considerably in value. Most of the supply on hand in this country, he said, has already been made up into garments for the coming season, and it is impossible to get new shipments.

If the war continues until the middle of next year, Mr. Byrne said, there will be such a dearth of European furs in this country that it will be necessary to create new American styles, which will include the use of American furs for women's garments. Sixty-five per cent. of all American furs have been exported to Europe during recent years, Mr. Byrne said.

$15 A PAIR FOR SAD IRONS.

Like Wine, a Laundryman's Tools Are Improved by Age.

"Wine is not the only thing that improves with age," said the proprietor of a big uptown laundry. "We can buy shirt irons, just plain sad irons, with the bottoms fluted with wavy indentations, for $1 apiece, but we have a lot of them in use here for which we can get $15 a pair any day. No way has been found to season shirt irons except to use them. A new iron is an abomination to a laundryman, and it is from three to five years old his lets apprentices practice with it. The fluted bottom seems to hold the steam just where it is needed to put on the polish, but nothing but contact with linen will smooth down the flutes.

"I have never seen an iron that was worn quite through by loss of as much as one-eighth of their weight in time, the metal just naturally wears off against the linen. Different ironers use their irons differently. One man with long usa will wear a quarter of an inch off the toe, and another as much from the heel.

"Good irons are more frequently spoiled by overheating than by use. Even in the most humid weather the face of a seasoned iron seldom rusts, though the handle and top get rough and ugly."

Foursomes at Greenwich C. C.

At the Greenwich Country Club Labor Day golf tournament for two cups presented by J. B. Cobb two foursomes eighteen holes against par were played. The score:

C. C. Marshall and W. M. Bennett, (11,) 3 up; C. D. Harrell and T. J. Gaines, (12,) 3 even; J. R. Coffin and C. D. Rafferty, (10,) 2 down; N. Webb and F. S. Tuttle, (16,) 2 down; G. B. Carhart and J. D. Chapman, (8,) 2 down; W. E. Reig and R. Cobb, (12,) 1 down; H. L. Dillon and C. E. Mitchell, (11,) 5 down; C. Truesdale and J. W. Curtis, (6,) 5 down; C. M. Chester and F. D. Hillard, (11,) 5 down; G. W. Price and R. McCloskey, (15,) 6 down; T. R. Bonner and F. J. McKelvy, (9,) 6 down; J. R. Dunlap and J. A. Topping, (12,) 6 down; T. M. S. Rolls and A. E. Ranney, (6,) 6 down; H. L. Maclay and C. M. Moffatt, (12,) 6 down; T. M. Hodgens and H. G. Gillian, (12,) 5 down; S. E. Buchanan and C. F. Street, (18,) 6 down.

Madonna's Stock Goes Up.

Pacemakers for the starters in the fifty-mile international championship at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tomorrow night were chosen yesterday afternoon, and Vincenzo Madonna, the Italian entry, garnered Charley Stein, the popular favorite. This brings Tom Komar's count into the game class with those of Walthour, Carman, and Jimmy Moran, in the choice for the winner tomorrow.

With the chances of Madonna bettered by the eliminations yesterday, the race tomorrow looks like the most evenly matched event that has been billed this year. Walthour, Carman, Wiley, Moran, and Bedell will play behind Hunter, Turville, Roden, Marin, and Pierce.

WANT U. S. OFFICIALS TO PAY WAR TAXES

Mississippians Would Include the President and All Others in a 10 Per Cent. Levy.

SOUTH RESENTS BURDEN

Vardaman and Witherspoon Frame Measure That Would Cost Mr. Wilson $7,500 a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Senator James K. Vardaman of Mississippi and Representative Samuel A. Witherspoon, who sits in the House from a Mississippi district, have a new plan to aid in raising the additional revenue required by the Government to make up the deficiency caused by the falling off in customs duties. They have prepared an amendment to the emergency revenue measure, providing that the salaries of all Government employes be taxed 10 per cent. The amendment includes the salary of the President, and should it be enacted, President Wilson would be obliged to pay $7,500 out of his official compensation.

Under the existing income tax law the President and the members of the Supreme Court of the United States are exempt from taxation on their salaries.

In order to prevent a tax being placed on any articles of general consumption Senator Vardaman and Representative Witherspoon are ready to take vigorous action. They contend that the war has reduced the incomes of the farmers and of the industrial and professional classes. On the other hand, they say, Government salaries remain unchanged, and persons in Uncle Sam's service, therefore, are able to contribute to the emergency revenue.

Should this amendment fail, Representative Witherspoon is ready to offer another in his effort to keep the burden of the tax from the masses of the population. He will propose that the bill be altered to provide for raising the entire $100,000,000 through changes in the income tax regulations.

"Southerners are carrying as great a burden as reasonably can be loaded upon their shoulders," said Mr. Witherspoon tonight, "and to add to this by taxing any of the things they use, even if they be luxuries, is unfair. Government employes form the only class that has been immune to the effects of the struggle in Europe, and I believe they should be willing to let some of the weight of this calamity fall on them."

Other Southern Senators and Representatives are opposing the tax on articles of general consumption. Many prefer a stamp tax, as the greater portion of this would be collected in the industrial North. This, they contend, would about even up matters. The South, they say, will lose millions in the shrinking of the value of her cotton crop, while the North with its grains and foodstuffs, as well as its manufactured articles, probably will get better prices than under normal conditions, and thus be in a position to make up the greater part of the deficit without undue hardship.

TO APPRAISE MORGAN BOOKS

May Take Another Year to Ascertain Estate's Full Value.

No appraiser has yet been named to place a value upon the books and manuscripts of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. George J. Gillespie, attorney for the State Controller in the proceeding, said that one of the three appraisers already named may be designated to undertake this important work. The three appraisers are Joseph P. Day, who is valuing the realty, which, it is estimated, amounts to about $5,000,000; Samuel Mayer, who is in charge of all the personal property outside of the miniatures and books, and James Townsend, who is appraising the value of the miniatures.

"I think it will take another year to appraise the estate," Mr. Gillespie said, "although no man can estimate within a few months. It is a large task. We are receiving every assistance from Mr. Morgan, the son of the decedent, and from Miss Belle Green, who is thoroughly familiar with the books and manuscripts and knows their value. With all of this help it may be possible to complete the appraisal without employing any more experts and without greatly enlarging the scope of those who are now employed."

Mr. Gillespie said that Mr. Morgan's estate had already paid a tax of $2,500,000 to the State, and so there was no especial need for the executors to hurry.

A SCHOOL FOR WORKERS.

Plans of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers Taking Shape.

Spurred on by the promise of cooperation on the part of the City Administration, made by Mayor Mitchel at their initial dinner held last month, the members of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association are devoting a good share of their energies to their plan for the establishment of an industrial school in the trade. The problem of obtaining a suitable supply of experienced operatives, to take the place of those who leave the industry, has assumed such proportions that the very success of the protocol agreement existing between the manufacturers' association and the union has, on many occasions, been threatened. The union holds down the number of apprentices that may be employed by any one manufacturer, in accordance with the provisions of the protocol, yet the employer argues, that where qualified mechanics are unobtainable, he must retain more than the number of apprentices allowed.

It is just this condition which the establishment of an industrial school in the industry is aimed at to correct. According to present plans, a factory will be opened up and capable instructors employed to teach the recruits the various operations used in the manufacturing of waists and dresses.

Release of Grain Cargoes.

A special committee has been appointed in Great Britain to deal with all cases on their merits regarding the release of grain cargoes diverted to England. This committee is communicating with various representatives of American shippers and is ready to hear any others who desire it. It will hold daily sessions at the Government Board of Trade, London. Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, H. C. Money, Harbor Department, Board of Trade. No difficulty is anticipated, it is stated, in regard to the release of cargoes about which the question of prize does not arise.

Peanuts and Human Hair.

According to Vice Consul Carleton at Hongkong the most noticeable increase of the trade from there to this country this year has been in peanuts. During the first six months of 1912 the exports amounted to $4,253. In the similar period in 1913 they were $25,823. For the first half of the present year they amounted to $201,957. By way of contrast is the export of human hair, which for the first six months of 1913 was $21,224, and for the corresponding period of this year, $15,289.

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ALTOONA—J. Brett; Miss Seidman, skirts, waists; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Featley, housecurn, goods, toys; 234 4th Av.
BERWICK—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; 10 E. 23d.
BINGHAMTON—Simson Bros. & Weldon Co.; B. F. Weldon, china; A. Dorman, domestics; 220 6th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Hill, McLean & Haskins; Mrs. E. Dodge, millinery; Miss A. Hendricks, cloaks, suits, waists; Miss A. L. Morgan, representing; W. McLean, cloaks, suits, carpets; Collingwood.
BOSTON—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Miss Richardson, costumes, skirts; Latham.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—M. Goldstein, woolens; Albert.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum & Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, velvets; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Wearhsred, costumes; Miss E. Bergh, suits; S. J. Doma, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. Garrity, corsets; 18 E. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss E. I. Kenney, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 37 W. 26th.
COLUMBUS—H. M. Reiser & Co.; A. H. Reiser, ready-to-wear; W. L. Payne, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; F. H. Sigbert, shoes; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Dunn-Taft Co.; Miss M. Reynolds, jewelry, leather goods; 105 Grand.
DUNKIRK, N. Y.—The Leader; Mrs. Gellman, muslin underwear, infants', children's wear; 6 W. 22d.
EASTON—Kline Bros.; A. Kline, dry goods; Breslin.
FORT WAYNE—H. H. Grottendirk, general mdse.; Flanders.
HANNIBAL, Mo.—A. Landau; waists, petticoats, jobs suits; 15 E. 26th.
HOLYOKE—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves; Miss H. Ball, ribbons; Navarre.
HONESDALE—Kats Underwear Co.; L. Katz, muslin underwear; 45 East 17th.
HUDSON, N. Y.—Guernsey & Terry Co.; J. H. Loss, notions, furn. goods; St. Denis.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, furs; 7 W. 22d.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks, suits; 56 White.
LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss N. Reagan, infants' wear; Mrs. C. B. Marsh, waists; 55 White; Herald Square.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; J. L. Locher, hats; Miss Laubenheim, hats; 940 B'way.
MONTVALE, N. J.—W. H. Dean Co.; W. H. Dean, embroideries, white goods; 45 E. 17th.
NEWBURG, N. Y.—I. Berger, waists, dresses, coats, suits; M. Rose, silk petticoats, skirts, feathers; 170 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; L. P. Theriat, laces, gloves; S. Kronheim, clothing, furnishing goods; 148 West 23d.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruickshank, domestics; 75 Spring; Navarre.
ONEONTA—B. F. Sisson Co.; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros., Miss Parness, coats, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; B. Berg, Mrs. Dorman, coats, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; S. B. Koeffler, laces; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 7 W. 22d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg & Berg; Miss H. Deventer, coats, suits, dresses; Miss B. Berger, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 200 5th Av.
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SCRANTON—F. L. Crone, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SCRANTON—Clark Bros Stores; A. Cameron, domestics, dress goods; 26 E. 17th.
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ST. LOUIS—King Brunsmade Merc. Co.; H. B. King, ribbons, silks; 621 Broadway.
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SYRACUSE—Hunter-Tupper Co.; A. A. Belanger, furs, goods; 221 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Cohen, Friedlander Martin Co.; C. F. Newman, trimmings; 229 4th Ave.; Latham.
TROY, N. Y.—B. Marks, jewelry; Wellington.
UTICA, N. Y.—S. & T. Hunter; W. H. Greer, furn. goods; 221 4th Av.
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JAPAN

JAPAN (continued):—
Navy:—
Cruisers returning from Honolulu greeted at San Francisco, June 2, 5:3.
Graft Scandal — Vice Admiral Matsumoto will be court-martialed, Apr. 4, 4:8; Admirals Yamamato and Saito placed on reserve list, May 12, 7:2; editorial, May 15, 14:3; Vice Admiral Matsumoto and Capt. Sawasaki sentenced to prison, May 30, 6:4; editorial, June 2, 10:2.
Panama-Pacific Exposition, see under PANAMA-PACIFIC Exposition.
Plague causing many deaths in Tokio, Apr. 24, 15:3.
Shipping — Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen and Toyo Kisen lines combine, June 4, 1:7; combination believed to be due to opening of Panama Canal, mentioned by Sir Owen Philippe as warning to British shipping, June 7, IV., 3:2; editorial, June 8, 10:2; details of how combination will utilize the Panama Canal, June 21, III., 4:4.
United States, Relations with, see under PANAMA-PACIFIC Exposition; UNITED STATES.
See also FORMOSA.

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10,000 ITEMS FOR 5-10-25c STORES.
THE WASHINGTON MILLS,
86 LISPENARD ST.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.
3 Lofts, 25x85, or entire building; alterations to suit. W. A. Meyer, 37 2d Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLODGETT RAZOR BLADE CO., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 22 Crittendan St., Newark, N. J., sheets of the above bankrupt, consisting of razor blades, finished and unfinished, grinding machines, 15 horse-power motor, and all tools and machinery used in the razor blade manufacturing business.
JULIUS H. REITER,
Trustee.
WILLIAM F. CARELL, Attorney for Trustee, 2 Rector St., New York.

Nearly Everybody Reads Want Ads—Try One

NOTWITHSTANDING the Radical Price Reductions made in all lines for the purpose of reducing stocks in the

Receivership Sale
Now in Progress at
THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY

particular attention has been given to maintaining the usual high Standard in all lines. New Purchases are being made every day and the very latest styles just from the mills are constantly arriving.

Full lines for Spring of 1915 will be ready for inspection at an early date

Traveling Salesmen will leave New York about September 15th with complete lines of absolutely New Spring Merchandise.

WORTH & CHURCH STS NEW YORK CITY

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO.
MEN'S POCKET-BOOKS	Masterpiece	A. L. Stolzway & Co., Makers, 191-197 West 39th St.
WAISTS	Geisha	Frankenthal Bros. Co Makers, 10-16 W. 22nd St., N. Y.
KIDDIES' DRESSES	Amibrench	French Lingerie Co. 328 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
ENGLISH PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR	Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Cartwright & Warners Best in the World.	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors. 315-4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	M. B.	Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St. New York City.
Imported Cotton Suitings for Jobbers and Manufacturers.	Nearlinen British Manufacture	SHIPLEY-HOLLING COMPANY, Amerian Agents, 49 Leonard St., NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

TRADE AUCTION SALE, POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
Resilers, Jobbers, and Department Stores, Attention!
$100,000 Valuation, First Quality, Well Known BEACON FALLS
7,500 Original Cases Men's, Women's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's
RUBBERS, RUBBER BOOTS, ARCTICS, ETC.
ALL IN PRESENT DAY STYLES.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell
On Thursday, September 10, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
at our annex salesrooms, 476-478 BROOME STREET, (near Greene St.,) N. Y. C.
5,000 Cases Rubbers,
Men's, Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Rubbers, Arctics, (in 1, 2, and 4 buckle,) all first quality Beacon Falls rolled edge, storm, sandals.
500 Cases Tan Rubbers,
For Women, Misses and Children, present day styles.
1,500 Cases Men's Rubber Boots
in Hip, Storm King, Short, Lumberman's, Boys' and Youths' Rubber Boots.
500 Cases Men's Perfection Mining Boots
For Western and Pennsylvania trades.
NOTICE:—A sale of this magnitude comprising rubber footwear has never been put before the trade at the commencement of the season. Will be sold in large trade lots. Buyers from every part of the country should give this sale their attention. Shipping facilities. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AT SALE.
WAIT FOR THIS SALE BEFORE YOU PLACE YOUR FALL ORDERS FOR RUBBERS.
Special Terms for This Sale Only: 90 Days' approved notes with interest. 2% 10 Days' cash, discount for cash.
For further information telephone or correspond with our office, 15-17 Greene Street, N. Y. Telephone 1056 Spring.

RUGS
Largest sale held this year.
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, sells at salesroom,
539 & 541 Broadway,
Thursday & Friday, September 10th and 11th, at 10:30 A. M.
Largest sale of Oriental Rugs and Carpets, (taken from Warehouse,) to be sold without reserve.
There will be no more rugs imported for some time to come, and this is a chance seldom offered.
Dealers invited.
Goods on Exhibition Wednesday, Sept. 9th.

David W. Biow Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
Today, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
LADIES' & GENTS'
FURNISHINGS
Dry Goods, Cotton and Dress Goods, SWEATERS,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
CLOAKS and SUITS,
Dresses, Shirtwaists, Kimonos, SKIRTS, PETTICOATS.

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE.
$45,000 WORTH OF HIGH-GRADE
CLOTHING
consisting of 5,000 Men's, Young Men's, School and Juvenile
OVERCOATS, 1,000 MEN'S SUITS.
J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, Sells
Tom'w, Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 10:30 A. M.,
at 23 Walker St., N. Y. C., the above large high-grade stock. Telephone 3488 Franklin.

LIQUIDATION SALE.—Charles Shong

CITY FARM WINS PRIZES.

Other Exhibitors Outclassed at the Dongan Hills Fair.

The European war has had its effects on Staten Island, too. The regular annual fair at Dongan Hills, which closed yesterday, reflected the money stringency, according to Edward J. Doyle, head of the fair company, who said that the receipts were just half those of last year.

Of all the exhibits at the fair, the agricultural exhibit seemed the most popular. It is significant that the City of New York, with products grown on the farm colony on Fort Richmond Road, took practically all prizes and outclassed fifty-eight other exhibitors. There were 102 entries, and each product took a prize. James F. O'Neill, Deputy Superintendent of the farm colony, who was in charge of the exhibit, said that the farm was in a most flourishing condition. Its products are distributed to the different institutions in the Department of Charities, and the saving to the city this year, not counting the products yet to be harvested, has been nearly $35,000.

If there is another fair on Staten Island, the exhibitors of fine horses among the social set may withdraw their support. It was charged yesterday that professionals had been imported to run the races to their own profit, and that local entries were treated with prejudice. The crowd in the grand stand was thrilled during the afternoon by the riding of Miss Edith Donald of Dongan Hills. Miss Donald rode one of Frank M. Patterson's hunters in the horse show, and her mount refused to take a high jump. He wheeled, and Miss Donald was brushed against a guide post and thrown. She recovered quickly, and the crowd cheered when she remounted her fractious horse.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Spend the Autumn in the Clouds.
2,000 FEET ELEVATION.

Cragsmoor Inn

High-class mountain inn, 88 miles from New York (via Erie R. R. to Middletown, N. Y.; motor car to Cragsmoor by request), or Ontario & Western to Ellenville.
SPECIAL AUTUMN RATES.
ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS.
Suites with Private Baths and Sleeping Piazza.
OPEN TO OCTOBER 1.
Robin Dale Compton, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Ninth season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 600 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 and up; Booklet.

Raquette Lake House

Raquette Lake, N. Y.
Booklet, Times Bureau. Special Sept. rates. Reduced rates from N. Y. to R. L. and return Sept. 10-Oct. 10; final return limit Oct. 30th, $9.40.
NEW YORK.—Long Island.
PROSPECT HOUSE,
Shelter Island Heights, L. I.
Delightful September Week-Ends.
NEW YORK—Westchester County.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO. The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.
NEW JERSEY.

New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach,
NEW JERSEY.
September on the Jersey Shore.
Superb roads for automobiling.
A modern hotel with every convenience and amusement.
Under the management of
FRANK F. SHUTE.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
Coolest Location in Atlantic City.

OSTEND

Entire block of ocean front in the popular Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Large, cool rooms, with view of ocean from all. Sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel. Notable cuisine and service. Orchestra; dancing twice daily. Special September rates, $15 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. New management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Manager.

HOTEL PIERREPONT.

A Fall and Winter home in the heart of Atlantic City. Rooms with running water. Sea water baths; sun parlor; elevators. Special rates. MRS. GERSON L. KAHN.

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.
NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

THE BELGRADE,
Belgrade Lakes, Maine,
Offers exceptional advantages, Fishing, Golf and Tennis. Open to October 1st. Send for illustrated booklet.
CHARLES A. HILL & SON.
PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY

REMAINS OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER.
American Plan and Grill. Special Fall terms.
WEST VIRGINIA.

European Cure in America
The **GREENBRIER**
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager.
BOOKING OFFICES { New York—The Plaza / Boston—Copley Plaza

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INTERIOR PLAYER PIANOS, GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS. SMALL UPRIGHTS for limited spaces, yachts, &c. ALL our various STYLES shown in catalogs furnished; also with SELF-PLAYER ACTIONS. Large variety USED PIANOS and PLAYERS, in proper condition, at reduced prices. Convenient terms arranged. WE EXCHANGE, RENT, TUNE, REPAIR and POLISH. VICTROLAS, RECORDS, CABINETS, AND ACCESSORIES.
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From $30.00 a month up. Can be viewed daily. Inquire of rental agent, Room 406.
Telephone Bryant 1000
TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:38 | Sun sets, 6:23 | Moon rises, 7:55

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:48	10:02	3:34	4:02
Governors Island	10:13	10:29	4:16	4:48
Hell Gate	12:03	12:10	5:56	6:28

Arrived—Monday, Sept. 7.

SS Minnetonka, Liverpool, Aug. 29.
SS Bergenafjord, Bergen, Aug. 29.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 29.
SS Seguranca, Havana, Sept. 1.
SS Manderville, Port Antonio, Aug. 28.
SS Coamo, San Juan, Sept. 2.
SS Camoens, Trinidad, Aug. 31.
SS Com. di Giorgio, Port Antonio, Aug. 31.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Sept. 2.
SS Tabor, Cardenas, Aug. 27.
SS Puley, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
SS Rochambeau, Havre, Aug. 29.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Port Antonio, Aug. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lapland	Southampton	Sept. 1
Ansonia	Glasgow	Aug. 29
Yaguez	San Juan	Sept. 2
Saxonia	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Calabria	Palermo	Aug. 22
Citta	Palermo	Aug. 29
Havana	Havana	Sept. 5
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Sept. 5

DUE TOMORROW.

San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 27
Advance	Cristobal	Sept. 3
Canning	Manchester	Aug. 20
Guiana	Demerara	Sept. 1
El Mundo	Galveston	Sept. 3
Charlois	Amsterdam	Aug. 26
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 2
Oruba	Kingston	Sept. 4
Sabine	Key West	Sept. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Palermo	Aug. 29
Zacapa	Kingston	Sept. 5
El Cid	New Orleans	Sept. 5
Stephano	Halifax	Sept. 5
Suruga	Barry	Aug. 28

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Sept. 5
Montevideo	Cadiz	Aug. 30
Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 31
Zulia	Curacao	Sept. 5
El Sud	Galveston	Sept. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 8
Vestris	Bahia	Aug. 28

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Flandre	Havre	Sept. 4
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Celtic	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Lampasas	Key West	Sept. 12
Bassam	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Caprivi	Shields	Aug. 31
Pena Rubia	Seville	Aug. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bantu, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston		12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Mauretania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Principessa Mafalda, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	8:30 A.H.	12:00 M.
Carillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

*Mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Highland Watch, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Industry, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zinal, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago		12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Krooniand, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 283 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 107 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 377 miles S. at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 302 miles S. at noon.
SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 47 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 40 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 440 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 104 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 35 miles S. of Cape Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Relay, Galveston to New York, was 115 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 140 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Minnewaska, at London, Sept. 7.
SS Plutarch, at Manchester, Sept. 6.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Sept. 6.
SS Michigan, at London, Sept. 5.

Sailed.

SS American, from Rio Janeiro, Sept. 5.
SS Agerven, from Shields, Sept. 5.

Passed.

SS Astec, New York for Alexandria, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 8, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Sept. 8, SS Ioannina.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Sept. 15, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 14, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav, and at 10 A. M. Sept. 15, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 8, SS Principessa Mafalda; at 5 P. M. Sept. 9, SS San Guglielmo, and at 5 P. M. Sept. 11, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline ..... Sept. 10
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra.. Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru ..... Sept. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Maitai.. Sept. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Sept. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru.... Sept. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Sept. 18

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Superintendents has received a protest from the Association of Women Principals and others against the decision that final tests be made in the case of pupils in the 8B classes.

The Committee on Studies and Textbooks and the City Superintendents are preparing a circular letter to be sent to Principals, setting forth that if tests have been given throughout the term the requirements would be met, but in case it is deemed necessary to give final tests the Board of Superintendents saw no objection to submitting the tests to the District Superintendents.

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VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
623 Columbus.
A. E. MATHES,
1,982 Broadway, near 67th.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.

Trowbridge vs Cone.
Woodford vs Young.
Re Brown, (Haas.)
Mysell vs Coons.
Same vs same.
Hazard vs Horton.
Mantes vs Woods.
Teasle vs Teasle.
Stumpf vs Plant.
Guaranty Trust vs Ward
Simpson vs Crawford. Co vs Kindler.
Re Zanfardine.
Triolo vs Benomolo.
Lamphere vs 3d Av Ry.
Buchholz vs Luftig.
Miller vs Fehn.
Fatman vs Stanley.
Farenholtz vs Meinschausen.
Brown vs Satscheck.
Emigrant Bank vs Rogers.
People ex rel Gulatta vs Sons of Italy.
People vs Darmstater.
Simon vs Klaeber.
India Wharf vs Am Molasses.
Robinson vs McKnight.
Bloch vs Nussbaum.
Claflin vs Claflin.
Stallen vs Kavanaugh Knitting.
Melis vs Welsh.
Weinrib vs N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Shearer vs Shearer.
Dull vs Williams.
Berkowitz vs Bruder.
Swierczynski vs Gollick & Smith.
S B Auto Del vs Cary.
Hipoltsteiner vs Selinka.
Londe vs Imperator F.
De Witt vs Levy.
Williams vs Naughton M Tichenor vs Koransky.
Ger S B'k vs Jetter, (2 acts.)
Weinhandler vs Weinhandler.
Brosky vs Hallock.
Veith vs Killian.
Griffin vs Richm'd Liv'y Malatsca vs Ryan.
Campbell vs Campbell.
Warnock Uniform vs Garifalos.
Gallagher vs Gallagher.
Benson vs Stratton.
Farrell vs French Line.
Eckstrom vs Yellow T.
People vs McKenna.
Tritschler vs Tritschler.
Weiss vs Weiss.
Okum vs Burns.
Schneider vs Gruber.
Nestor vs Gants & Reynolds.
Re Lederer.
Murray vs 24 and 26 Vandewater St.
Sullivan vs Davis.
Strauss vs Morrison.
Glammerresse vs Campbell.
Lustberg vs Stanton.
Halstead vs Simmons.
Watson Stillman vs Monaid Tile.
Re Schiffer, (Loew.)
Whalen vs N Y.
N C Kinematograph vs Hickey.
Re Albert, (Bernst'n.)
Sergel vs Sergel.
Baker vs Jennings.
Young vs White.
Hahn vs Main.
Re Tappan, (Steel Safety Fastener.)
Re N Y Gas Appliance.
Rea vs Rea.
Roosevelt vs Auerbach R. R.
Stemme vs Petrozzi.
Rosemary R Co vs Thompson.
Christmas Club vs Guaranty Trust.
225 E. 57 St vs Philipp.
Clark vs Kirkland.
Beekman Estate vs Foster.
Re Church of Am vs Hendrick.
205 E. 57 St vs Philipp.
Walt vs N Y.
Gallagher vs Van Boskerck.
Bloom vs Fife.
Meisel vs Meisel.
Kyles vs Kayles.
Piesen vs Mitchell.
Same vs same.
Jeffers vs Ft View Con.
Lent vs Salles.
O'Loughlin vs Beverwyck.
Re Pelican Assn.
Matter of Beerfass.
Middleton vs Av Coach
Blamberg vs Eisenberg.
People ex rel Dimple vs Prendergast.
Contu vs De Guisappe.
Re Vaden, (222d St.)

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate.

Mary O'Donnell, George B. Sloan,
Ellen Phillipson, Mary C. Leary,
Ellen Reilly, Gertrude Palmer,
Hugo Kraus, Albert G. Bickmore,
John Herdtfelder, Ermina J. Proal.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Green, J.—Litigated motions.

Mark vs Hyman Price.
Bldg & Eng vs Kup'man
Levine vs Levinson.
Jablin vs Elsen.
Bonagur vs Rosen.
Naidoff vs Flurey.
Le Vine vs Bumb.
Rusch vs Scheckwitz.
Myers vs Gray.
Goldberg vs Waller.
Tapper vs Engel.
Sweeney vs Rosenthal.
Mendetz vs Wood.
Brunetto vs Reich.
Hoffman vs Rwys.
Brenner vs Brenner.
Cohn vs Burger.
Nuono vs Savino.
Goldberg vs Lavy.
Zeckiowitz vs Sherman.
Ruddock vs Levenson Wr
Finfer et al vs Un Cloak
Brown vs 3 Av Coach.
Drosdzal vs Bashein.
Rusch vs Schiewitz & J
Brownstein vs Pankin & Sons.
Stick vs Dickler et al.
Public Bk vs Frank Rity
Herrman vs Q Land.
Brookman vs Loewy.
Goldstein vs Levin.
Bosco & Co vs Clancy.
Rosenthal vs Romney R.
Bottino vs Liberman.
Hoffman vs Stern.
Montanaro vs Horton Ice Cream Co.
Mann Leasing vs Chap'n

PART II.—Green J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Greenwich Sav Bk vs Henry Cohan et al—Timothy E. Cohalan, James E March vs Michele Brigante Co et al—Joseph L Conti.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Adjourned.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.
PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Gilson vs Gilson.
Karakano vs B H RR.
Hayward vs Aenner.
Rosen vs Schenker.
Star Woodturning vs Watson & P.
Re Flatbush Av.
Feldman vs Prensky's Book.
Aston vs NY Con.
Brown vs Widner.
Back vs B H RR.
Bates vs Wynne.
Taylor vs Nassau El RR
Elfers vs Gates.
Busch vs Gr Neck Sh.
Maher vs Rowland.
Henrici vs B H RR.
Hoban vs Nassau El RR
Stemm vs Stemm.
Edwards vs Hamblein, (2 acts.)
Kajlewski vs Kajkowski
Stenson vs Nord.
Marcus vs Teitler, (2 acts.)
Bklyn Foster Adv vs Philip.
Fein vs Fein.
Leahy vs McNulty.
Williams vs Williams.
Durso vs Duplignac.
Booth vs Slee.
People vs Goldman.
Schepis vs Schepis.
Freestone vs Freestone.
Montrose Rity vs Chartered Land.
Drescher vs Bendin.
Combes vs Combes.
Haddenhorst vs Benigs'n

Re Harty.
Siegen vs Sprung.
Lorber vs Grossman.
Re Peoples Surety.
Baldwin vs Norton.
Sesquist vs Seaquist.
Hoffman vs Hoffman.
Manning vs Smith.
Re Pl 14 St.
Esposito vs Ambulance Auto, (2 acts.)
Rogg vs Perlstein.
Gibbs vs Gibbs.
Wacinski vs Nass El RR
Rifkin vs same.
Herman vs B H RR.
Same vs same.
Flavin vs same.
Gibbs vs same.
Heishin vs Feinberg.
Church vs Emery.
Scharfe vs Scharfe.
Lauman vs Lauman.
Barbour vs Barbour.
Laimbeer vs L I RR.
Same vs same.
Re Nelligan.
Re Kornfeld.
Stewart vs Hinkle Iron.
Brown vs Widner.
Hovell vs Reid.
Senf vs Stearns.
O'Connor vs Royal Arc.
Volge vs Simpson.
Lott vs Bardin.
Stearn vs Pearl.
Curtis Way vs Sterek.
Pendleton vs Bennett.
Re Naugle.
Duryea vs Hendrickson.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Jacob Saphwistein,
Clara Hulschenreuter,
Viola Z Welss,
Alieta R Lott,
Andrew Knef,
Antonio Christiano,
Charles Muller,
Mordecia M S Merritt,

Henry Alexander,
Achille Stearace.
Accts. in estate of:
Sol Marks.
Estate of:
Edna Ziegler.
Henry Schweitzer.
Administration of:
Simon De Nyse.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar.

Meyer vs Meyer.
Potts vs Bradley Con.
Morton vs Morton.
Geffen vs Geffen.
Pitter vs Schaefer.
Lutz vs Steck.
Wissman vs Sternkopf.
Farley vs Farley.
Fletscher vs Soffer.
Merber vs Merber.
Re Solomon.
Roache vs Roache.
Sarkisian vs N Y Trans Co.
Burrill vs Horton.
Barnett vs Holbrook, C & R.
Appleby vs Carr.
O'Neil vs Butler.
Kelly vs Barry.
Schmitt vs Schmitt.
Condon vs Fox Sq Bldg.
German S B'k vs Barry.
Sherman vs Degraw.
Barber vs Wertheim Rty
Liddle vs Ludwig & Co.
Beroza vs Beroza.

Kobrick vs Goldenberg.
Land and Lien Co vs Fuchs.
Garcia vs Indelli & Confortl.
Schleiss vs Graybill.
Re Weissbarth.
Andron vs Isaacson.
Beroza vs Beroza.
Soull vs Smith Con.
Griffing vs N Y & College Point Ferry.
Cohen vs Engel's Expr.
Gillfjamson vs Emp Sub.
Levine vs Londin.
Leavitt vs Forster prop.
Delansky vs Delansky.
Zoltowski vs Erie R R.
Re Lazzari.
Frankenfelder vs Lazzari
Barnet vs Solomon.
Krauss vs Krauss.
State Bank vs Amati.
Reiner vs Marmorstein.
Farber vs Farber.
Szewczuk vs Mason & Hanger Co.

SPECIAL TERM—Trials—Brady, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Southard, J. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Southard, J. No day calendar.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Pressure has increased and the temperature has fallen decidedly in the region of the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley, while an extensive area of low barometric pressure with moderately high temperatures covered the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions and the South Plains States. Low pressure also prevails off the New England Coast.

During the last twenty-four hours there were scattered showers through the North Atlantic States, the Ohio, Middle Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the North Pacific States. An unusually heavy rainfall of 7.02 inches is reported from Kansas City, Mo.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled with rains during the next forty-eight hours in the lake region, the Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the Northwest.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be fair.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be fair and cooler Tuesday and become unsettled Wednesday, over the South and Southwest the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Cool weather will continue over the middle West, and it will be cooler Tuesday and Wednesday over the northern Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Winds along the north Atlantic Coast will be fresh northwest, becoming north Tuesday and Wednesday; south Atlantic Coast, moderate to variable.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, partly cloudy.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, unsettled; moderate north winds.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday, probably rain at night and on Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	68	68	4 P. M.	74	81
6 A. M.	69	68	6 P. M.	72	78
9 A. M.	70	73	9 P. M.	73	69
12 M.	71	80	11 P. M.	71	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 71; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 82 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 10:26 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 43 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.89 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss

1:30—218 Grand St.; Mary Salmini..... $100
7:30—4,284 3 Av.; Morris Fisher..... Slight
9:00—207-209 E. 49 St.; Haggerty Est.. None
11:40—1,570 Park Av.; Mary Gonning.. Slight

P. M.

12:15—250 E. 144 St.; Pietro Nano.... Slight
12:45—215 Av. A; Frank Maida..... Slight

P. M.

3:00—2,026 Valentine Av.; not given.. Slight
4:30—691 E. 138 St.; Carvil Conat'n Co. Slight
5:35—25 E. 14 St.; not given..... Slight
6:30—1,415 Charlotte St.; Morris Karo.. Slight
6:35—755 E. 138 St.; A. Schoenberger.. Slight
6:30—301 St. Nicholas Av.; Hy. Fardle.. Slight
6:50—303 W. 51 St.; Francis Spencer.. Slight
7:50—Lexington Av. at 67 St.; not given. Slight
7:30—S. roadway Bklyn Bridge, B. R. T. Not given
8:00—Lexington Av. and 67th St.; not given ..... Slight
9:30—1,293 Boston Road; Ruben Mc Creyn ..... Slight
9:50—82 Charles St.; not given..... Slight
9:50—202 Monroe St.; R. Pollock..... Slight
10:35—783 8 Av.; Knopp Cleaning..... Slight
11:50—3,210 B'way; Frank Lumbardy.. Slight

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Up the Hudson to Albany

Fastest and finest river steamers in the world with direct rail connections for all points North, East and West.

"WASHINGTON IRVING" "HENDRICK HUDSON"
"ROBERT FULTON" "ALBANY"

ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS. Daily except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Also Str. Robert Fulton, Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return the same day in sunset and twilight.

Str. Mary Powell, afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00. Daily except Sunday.

Hudson River Day Line
(Albany Day Line.)
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. Spring 4141. New York.

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Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

Most magnificent river steamers in the world.
"Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Steamer TROJAN leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 o'clock. Orchestra. Dinner Dances. Dining Service a la Carte.

DAYLIGHT SERVICE LABOR DAY and TUESDAY
ALBANY DIRECT
Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 8:45 A. M.—West 132d St., 9:30 A. M.
Daylight Fare on "C. W. MORSE," Sept. 7-8, $1.00

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Trips Continued Until Further Notice.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 Miles UP the HUDSON INTERSTATE PARK
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings. Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 183d St., 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M. Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music, LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mountain.
DAILY TRIPS TO
INTER-STATE PARK LANDINGS
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER)
Enjoy a Pleasant Day Under the Palisades. Str. Bay Ridge lvs. 129th St. Pier daily at 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 5:00 P. M. FARE 35 CTS. ROUND TRIP. Children Free. McAllister Steamboat Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Stateroom, $1.00, $1.50, & $3.00.
Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 p. m. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 14TH.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
26-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lvs. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th St., ½ hour later; E. 138th St., 1 hour later than Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals. Free Dancing.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
STEAMERS ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER. West 129th St., 10-1; West 23d St., 10:30-1:30; Battery, 11-2; Coney, 6; Rockaway, 5.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Mary Powell"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing; 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Fort.
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COLONIAL LINE
VIA BOAT AND RAIL $2.75 ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
Providence Direct.....$1.75
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WEEK DAYS & SUNDAYS AT 5:30 P. M. FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, Foot West Houston St.
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LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:30 P. M. Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
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Leases are now being made and decorations arranged for these magnificent apartments from October 1st.

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8 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.

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5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.

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Representatives always on each premises.
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8 Rooms, 2 Baths.....$1,800
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Extra rooms for servants if desired.

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Ideally located on Straus Square.
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Simple, dignified, substantial, homelike.
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Suites from One to Five Rooms, with baths.
All Outside Rooms
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Maid service and electric light without charge.
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Suitable for Doctor or Dentist.
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Ready for immediate occupancy. Convenient to elevated station and surface cars.
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All Modern Improvements and Conveniences.

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An apartment house de luxe, commanding and unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of
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Rents $900 to $1,100
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BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.,
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure.
APARTMENTS OF 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600 TO $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

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Attractive apartments, new, high-class fireproof building, 7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,200.-$3,000; also smaller apartment, 4 rooms, $1,200 upward; unusual light; location unsurpassed; very central. Apply Superintendent, on premises, or Waring, 334 5th Ave.

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Hall service, heat, hot water.

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7 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths, $1,300-$1,700. Corner house; all outside, large rooms. Electric light free; standard service.

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601 W. 168th St. (opposite Subway Station.) Five, six and seven Rooms, one and two Baths. $660-$1,020. All-night elevator service.

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NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
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56 West 11th Street
3 and 4 Rooms and bath.....$600—$900

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8 Rooms and bath.....$1,300—$1,400

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1, 2, 3, 5 & 7 Rooms and baths..$420—$1,200

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8 Rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200

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2 to 7 Rooms and bath.....$600—$1,400

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5, 6, 10 & 11 Rooms & baths.$2,000—$5,000

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2, 3 and 4 Rooms and baths...$540—$1,200

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3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms or larger to suit. $1,100—$2,500

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4-6 Rooms, 1 and 2 baths....$1,000—$2,100

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3 and 7 Rooms and 3 baths..$1,000—$3,000

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136 Madison Avenue Cor. 31st St.
3 & 4 & bath; non-housekeeping, $1,000—
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4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 baths.$480—$950

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Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.
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Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.
Rents Moderate.
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11 Story Up-to-the-Minute Fireproof and Soundproof Apartment House,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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MODERATE RENTALS.
Every Room an Outside Room.
Abundance of closet room. Spacious Foyer, including many new features that add greatly to comfort.

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7 All Light, Large Rooms.
Elevator and all improvements.
RENTS $900 UP.

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Convenient, central location; desirable
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Extra large, light rooms; efficient service; rents moderate.
Also exceptionally handsome furnished five and eight room apartments, two baths, to sublet at a sacrifice.
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7 LARGE ROOMS, Corner Apartments; Electricity and all improvements. **$720 $780**
Private street, block from Subway and "L."
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Six Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.

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Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR. 5 Rooms & Bath, $780; exceptionally large; especially suited for a doctor's office.

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6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

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APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
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RENTS $36 TO $80.
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Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
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Just off Fifth Avenue
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62 CEDAR ST.

528 Riverside Drive

Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $55-$75.

West 80th and B'way

Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

Alcedo

S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All improvements.
7-all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

STRICTLY **MILANO** FIREPROOF
125-127 WEST 88TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

COBURG,

215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of six and seven rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or
POST & REESE, Agents, 2 Rector St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

La Jacquetta

166 West 87 St.
East of Amsterdam Av.
New Fireproof Apartments.
5, 6, & 7 Large Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Moderate Rents. Every improvement. One block to Subway and Elevated Stations. Agent on premises.

Terrace Court

93 St. & Riverside Dr.
S. E. Corner.
Unusual location. Modern improvements. One corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two nine-room apartments, 2 baths. Lease from October 1. Agent on premises.
Rep. on Premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs
Agents
162 West 72nd Street
Tel. 7240 Columbus

The Osborne

205 WEST 57TH STREET.
One ten room Apartment, with three baths, and one eight room Apartment, with two baths; extra servants' rooms with each.
Telephone 6510—Columbus.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50
West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

The **HAMPTONS**
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Ave.
Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars. Only a few apartments remain unleased.
7 and 8 room suites. Very low rentals.
Renting agt. on premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, mgr.,
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
Builders, 30 East 42d St.

CARVEL COURT

Corner 114th St. AND St. Nicholas Avenue
High Class Elevator Apartments.
5 & 6 ROOMS AT RENTALS $45 to $55

TILBURY COURT

719 W. 180TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 rms., $32 up
5 rms., $43 up
6 rms., $48 up
Renting Agent on premises, or
KNAP & WASSON CO., 4849 B'way

THE MIDLOTHIAN

383 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

The highest standard of efficiency is maintained in the management of all these properties; prompt and careful attention is accorded every tenant, and our rigid system of investigating references is an assurance against objectionable neighbors.

BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH,

SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST END AV. AND 100TH ST.
8 Room Corner Apt., eastern exposure, $2,000.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

BARNARD,

106 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 71ST ST.
Subway and Elevated at 72d Street.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

ROSSLEIGH COURT,

1 WEST 85TH ST.,
NORTH CORNER CENTRAL PARK WEST.
8 Room Cor. Apt., southern exposure, $3,000.
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 1 AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

STERLING AND CARLYLE,

76 WEST 86TH AND 77 WEST 85TH STS., EAST SIDE COL. AV.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

SOUTH CORNER 88TH ST.
New 12-story fireproof building. Only two apartments to a floor. Each apartment commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Palisades. 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths. 3 to 16 closets.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,750.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 135TH ST.
Corner Apt., 8 Outside Rooms, overlooking the Hudson River, $1,100 per year. Also 6 Rooms, $840 per year.

HEATHCOTE HALL,

609 WEST 114TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Nine-story Fireproof Building.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., All outside rooms, $660 per year.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $720 TO $900.

STRATHALLAN,

350 WEST 88TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, River View, $3,000.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,000.

HAZELTON COURT,

3,099 BROADWAY, NEAR 123D ST.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., $360.
4 and 5 outside front rooms, $420 to $540 Per Year.

ELLERSLIE COURTS,

BLOCK FRONT WEST SIDE BROADWAY.
140TH ST. TO 141ST ST.
Corner apartment, 6 outside Rooms, Southern exposure, $780.
Also 6 Rooms, $720.

CHARLEMAGNE & RAMONA,

528-532 WEST 111TH ST.
Elevated and Subway Stations at 110th St.
3 & 4 Rooms, outside, southern exposure, $50 to $60 per month.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

WARWICK ARMS,

101 WEST 80TH ST.
Northwest corner Columbus Av.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

HOLLAND COURT,

315 WEST 98TH ST.
4 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $660 TO $1,400.

LANCASHIRE,

353 WEST 85TH ST.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, large & light, $2,000.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

HADRIAN,

225 WEST 80TH ST.
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $720 TO $1,200.

DOROTHEA,

331 WEST 101ST ST.
Commanding a fine view of the Hudson.
8 Rooms, all outside, $1,400.

BELNORD,

BROADWAY TO AMSTERDAM AV., 86TH TO 87TH STS.
7, 8, 9 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 TO 4 BATHS.
RENTS $2,100 UPWARD.

DORILTON,

171 WEST 71ST ST., NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
Most Central Location.
7 Rooms, all outside, southeastern exposure, $2,400.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Including Electric Light & Refrigeration.

BRAENDER,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 102D ST.
10-Story Fireproof Building. 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment, 12 large, light rooms and 3 baths, $2,000 per year.
Also 6 large, light outside rooms at $840 p. yr.
One Corner Apartment of 8 rooms suitable for physician, $1,400 per year.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

WASHINGTON IRVING,

601 WEST 151ST ST.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $960.

WELLINGTON COURT, WELLESLEY COURT,

BLOCK FRONT EAST SIDE BROADWAY.
143d St. to 144th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms.
RENTS $630 TO $1,200.

WALLACE,

568 WEST 149TH ST.
Southwest corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $840 TO $900.

VICTOR HALL,

622 WEST 113TH ST.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $800 TO $1,100.

STOCKTON,

1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Southeast corner 168th St.
5, 6, and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $900.

DEERFIELD,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 145TH ST.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $1,700.

LARCHMONT,

448 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 105TH ST.
Cor. Apt. of 7 outside Rooms & Bath, $1,100; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $720.

HOHENZOLLERN,

495 WEST END AV., SOUTHWEST COR. 84TH ST.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, cor. apt., eastern exposure, $1,800 to $2,100.
9, 10, and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

FRANKLYN HALL,

961 ST. NICHOLAS AV., 158TH TO 159TH STS.
Cor. Apt. of 5 large outside Rooms, $540 Per Year.
Also 4 outside Rooms, $420 to $480 Per Year.

NORMAN,

37-43 WEST 93D ST.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Southeastern exposure, outside rooms, $1,200 to $1,500.
4, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $780 TO $1,600.

DALLAS COURT,

BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 144TH ST.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $660 TO $1,000.

ROSEMARY,

4 AND 6 WEST 93D ST.
One Apartment of 8 large light Rooms, $1,200.

MALVERN,

47 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH ST.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $540 TO $800.

BALMORAL COURT,

600 WEST 163D ST.,
2, 3, 5 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $330 TO $900.

PASADENA,

SOUTHWEST COR. BROADWAY AND 61ST ST.
2 and 3 Rooms, exceptionally attractive, $60 TO $100 PER MONTH.
2, 3, 4, 7 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $480 TO $2,800.

POWELLTON,

229 WEST 97TH ST., NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, $2,200.
5, 8, 9, and 10 Rooms, 1 and 5 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

STRATFORD-AVON,

210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, southern exposure, $2,500 to $3,200.

SYLVIA HALL,

560 WEST 144TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
2 large Rooms with Kitchenette, $300 Per Year.
6 and 7 Rooms, $660 to $780.

CAROLYN COURT,

565 WEST 162D ST., NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
Cor. Apt. of 4 outside Rooms and Bath at $65 Per Month.
5 Rooms fronting on Broadway, $45 Per Month.
5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $504 TO $840.

CHERBOURG,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, NORTH CORNER 92D ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600; park view, 9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

MARBLE HILL APARTMENTS,

225TH ST. AND MARBLE HILL AV.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
RENTS $360 TO $480.

ADELINE COURT,

605 WEST 142D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & RIVERSIDE DR.
1 4 Room Apt. with view of Hudson, $480.
7 Rooms, $780.

MELVIN COURT,

572-574 WEST 187TH ST.
5 Rooms.
RENT $35 PER MONTH.

EL DORADO

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 90TH TO 91ST ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200 to $2,500.
5, 7, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $4,000.

BELVOIR,

472 WEST END AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 83D ST.
7 Rooms, corner, all outside, $1,800.

HEARNCLIFF,

880 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
5 Rooms.
RENT $540.

ALBEA,

325 WEST 93D ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7 Rooms.
RENTS $1,100 TO $1,200.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

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Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
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Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th ST. and at 165th ST.
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West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,

312 Manhattan Ave.,
Facing Morningside Park.
7 Rooms, all modern improvements, $70, $75.

CHAMBOLD COURT,

66 Fort Washington Ave.,
Cor. 162d St.
5-6-7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience.
$50 to $85.

RALPH COURT,

274 West 19th St.
Elevator Apartments.
5-6 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$55.

FREIDUS & CO.,

3,624 Broadway.
Telephone Audubon 3471.

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802 West 181st St., Cor. Pinehurst Avenue.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,100-$1,200.
Managed by Owner.
"If refined surroundings appeal, inspection invited."
Phone 3652 Audubon.

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MR. COLEMAN
"It is easy to see why you rent your"

MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms, $40-$45
5 " $50-$60
6 " $60-$70
7 " $80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

The Ferncliff

N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. Rent from $38 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

HAMILTON TERRACE

CORNER 144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."
Supt. on Premises can be seen evenings.

Rio Grande KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS **Rio Vista**
NEW, HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR BLDGS.,
15 to 21 Fort Washington Av.
One block from 181st St. Subway Station.
2, 3, 4 LARGE ROOMS, $30 TO $60.
Very desirable for Small Families, Bachelors.

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Audubon Hall

Corner Broadway & 157th St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.
Unusually large, light, handsomely finished Rooms; numerous extra large wardrobes; every modern improvement; elevator, telephone service day and night.
Per Month.
2 Rooms & Bath.....$30.00
with Kitchenette
6 Rooms & Bath....$70 & $75
7 Rooms & 2 Baths Cor. Apt. $90.00
8 Rooms & 2 Baths $90.00
Under Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

COLUMBIA COURT

513 WEST 123D ST.
3 AND 4 large, light rooms; shower bath parquet floors; all improvements; telephone, &c.; near Subway and surface lines. $35 TO $45

THE POTOMAC

4-6 WEST 101ST ST.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
5, 6, 7 ROOMS Exceptionally light rooms; bath; phone, electricity; near L, Subway and cars. $30 TO $45
Supt. on Premises can be seen evenings.

Extraordinary Values.
4 to 6 rooms, refined elevator house; owner's personal attention; best value offered; exceptionally well built; excellent service; restricted avenue. See owner, WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th Sts. and Fort Washington Av.

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A Bold Challenge.

We claim that
Manhattan Square North,
81st St., Columbus Ave. to Central Park West,
Is the most desirable location
in the greater City of New York.

THE ORVISTA,

A 12-story apartment house,
is just completed there.

8 & 9 rooms, with 3 baths,

all flooded with sunlight and with perpetual park outlook on all sides.

With all these advantages the rents are extremely moderate for a house of this class—$2,200 to $3,200.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

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226-236 WEST 70th Street

Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.

Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOUSE STREET

RENTS MODERATE

Now Ready for Occupancy

JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L"

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Conveniently
Arranged
Apartments
Moderately
Priced

THE

ASPINWALL

APARTMENTS

East Side of Audubon Ave., from 185th to 186th Sts.

Newest Building on Washington Heights

ATTRACTIVE, convenient apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath. Every convenience for the home seeker is here, waiting for your inspection. This is upper New York's smartest apartment house, just completed. RENTALS MOST MODERATE. Convenient to the 181st Street Subway. We courteously invite you to call. Renting Agent on premises at 185th St. & Audubon Ave.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
BUILDERS, 30 EAST 42D ST.

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Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Five West Side buildings in which desirable apartments may be found:

The Devonshire,
542 West 112th Street,
S. E. Cor. Broadway.
A ten-story fireproof building. Notably successful; personal attention of the management to tenants' requirements. Absolutely high-class house service guaranteed. 6 to 10 large rooms; foyers, reception hall. 2 and 3 baths.
Rents, $1,000 to $2,200.

The Roxbury,
540 West 122d Street.
Excellent location. View of Hudson and Palisades.
Apartments of 5 & 6 rooms & bath.
Rents, $540 to $840.

The Katahdin,
N.E. Cor. Broadway & 113th St.
Apartments of 8 rooms.
Rents, $1,200 to $1,600.

The Bordeaux,
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 127th Street.
Full River View.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 8 rooms.
Rents, $800 to $1,200.

The Grosvenor,
548 Riverside Drive.
Full River View.
Apartments of 7 rooms.
Rents, $720 to $1,000.

WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN, Agt.
549 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Cor. 127th St.
Phone 434 Morningside.

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th st. & Broadway.
Only Two Apartments Left.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rental $1,000.

By subway station; large, light apartments; excellent service. Rental agent on premises, Mrs. J. McAlpin, Manager.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
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JUST COMPLETED
INNESFALLEN
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
—READY FOR OCCUPANCY—
On the Knoll of Washington Heights. Conveniently arranged apartments of BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.

Each Apartment Soundproof.

Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.

Every New Improvement.

3-4-5 ROOMS, BATH, FOYER, PANTRY.

601 W. 176th St.
N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

RAMAPO

Fort Washington Av.,
171st to 172d Street.

New fireproof Building possessing every up-to-date improvement. Overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson. Select residential neighborhood.

4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $45 to $72.
Apply to Owner, on Premises.

Michigan!
Illinois!
Louisiana!

507-517 WEST 113TH ST.

Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Elevator Apartment Houses.
2-4-5-6 ROOMS.
Rents $45 to $75.
Inquire at office on premises.

The Shelburne

219 Audubon Av., cor. 176th St.

Four and six large light rooms; every modern convenience and comfort, including hall service day and night; telephone; elegantly decorated; $32 to $48. Superintendent on premises, or

James E. Barry & Co.,
1,126 St. Nicholas Ave., at 166th St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

SMITHSONIAN 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.

THERESA 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities. Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave., Near 129th St. Telephone Harlem 2675.

Dayton Court

35 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 160th St.
Near 157th St. Broadway Subway Station.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

4 Rooms.....$45 to $48
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$70 to $72

All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Schindler & Liebler, Agts., 3929 B'way.
Telephone 7232 Audubon.

Trinity Court,

518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent, on premises.

High Class Elevator Apartments,
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
Hatbridge, Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

Broadway Subway

to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 3,037-3,039 Bailey Av., two 5-story new buildings, 2 apartments on floor, 5-6 extra large, light rooms; hardwood floors, panel wainscoting in dining rooms, steam heat, hot water; tel. & phone service; open for inspection. Rent $34-$42.

Exceptional Opportunity.

9 rooms, corner, all outside; refined elevator house; worth $2,500 downtown; $1,300 first year; most wonderful value; also 8 rooms, $1,000. WESTWOOD COURT, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av. Owner on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side Apartments of the Highest Class

The Ostend
2,880 Broadway, Northeast Corner 112th Street.
Especially Desirable Apartments. Unusually large rooms; spacious foyers; excellent floor plan; no better value in the city.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-2,000.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700-2,000

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
A modern high-class building, situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-900.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100-1,400
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400.

Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. and Morningside Drive.
9 Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Picken Court
S. E. Cor. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.
10 Story Fireproof Apartment. Large, all outside rooms, with the latest improvements.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms,
$720 TO $1,400.

The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Fireproof Apartments. Unobstructed view of Riverside Drive. Large rooms, abundance of closets. Only two families on each floor.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-1,900

The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7-8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,500 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Carolyn Court
414 West 121st Street,
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Attractive apts. for small families; excellent neighborhood; large rooms. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $65

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway,
Near Subway and "L."
Absolutely Fireproof.
6 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,400 TO $2,100.

The Curlew
Broadway, S .W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service. 2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath, with kitchen and kitchenette.
RENTS $45 to $60.

250 West 104th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,050-1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-1,450

Apply on premises or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside. Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

"309 West 86th Street"

Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive

New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides.
Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.

1 Room & Bath.....$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath.....$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
3 Rooms & 2 Baths....$1,300 to $1,500 Per Annum

INCLUDING MAID SERVICE.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO., B'way & 99th St.
Telephone Riverside 4546

THE PRÁSÁDA

50 Central Park West, South Corner 65th St.

Overlooking Central Park. Southern Exposure.
Every modern improvement, including refrigeration. Large foyers. Abundance of closet room.
In close proximity to subway and surface cars, restaurants, hotels and theatres.

Suites of 8, 9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Rents from $1,500 to $3,000.

Apartments unexcelled in every feature. Immediate possession can be had. Representative on premises, or
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Agents, Broadway and 79th St. Tel., 9700—Schuyler.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Day & Night Elevator, Hall & Telephone Service. Apply superintendent, on premises

The Wilton
601 W. 164th St., N. W. Cor. B'way
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.
3 Rooms & Bath..$33 to $37
4 Rooms & " ..$40 to $45
5 Rooms & " ..$50 to $60

Hamlet Court
600 W. 165th St., S. W. Cor. B'way
Near 168th St. Broadway Subway Station.
7 Rooms & Bath.....$1100
All Outside Rooms.
8 Rooms & Bath, $1000-$1200

Schindler & Liebler, Agts.
Washington Heights Branch,
3929 Broadway, near 165th St.
Telephone Audubon—7232.

Attractive Apartments,
Very Select Location.

THE CAMPUS,

Fireproof Building.
39-41 Claremont Avenue
Just north of 116th Street.
2 minutes from B'dway Subway Station.
4, 5 and 7 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars APPLY ON PREMISES.

SEQUOIA

Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
2 Apartments, 6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 1 Foyer.
2 Apartments, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Foyer.
2 Apartments, 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2 Foyers.
Rents Reasonable.

Large, new, absolutely fireproof 10-story, perfectly appointed, highest type, beautiful architecture, superb entrance; elevator apartments; all modern improvements; no inside rooms; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service; 'phones. If you will come and look you will rent. Inside safes. JOHN P. DIEHL, Manager and Renting Agent, always on the premises.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 West 113th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,500
Rooms large and light, all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

NEW MARKEEN

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
570 WEST 156TH ST.,
NEAR 157TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
3-4-5 Rooms, all outside, $35 to $55
Inspection solicited. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Owner, on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Rhinecleff Court

788 Riverside Drive,
at 156th Street.

A fireproof house of the highest type, offering all the advantages of a private residence plus Apartment House service at its best.

Cor. 9-Room Duplex Suite
3 Baths and 11 Closets,
for immediate occupancy.
Also Suites of
5 and 4 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms (Corner) & 2 Baths
at moderate rentals.

Resident Management assures prompt and constant attention to tenants.
Apply on premises.
Wille Construction Co., Owners

2422 UNIVERSITY AVE.

6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
FOYER HALLS.
Modern improvements; tiled baths, extra wash basins, electric lights; hardwood floors.
Situated on Beautiful
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.
Parks Front and Rear.
RENTS $528 TO $624.

ST. REGIS COURT,

N. W. Cor. 152d St., Broadway.

8 rooms, all facing street, south	$91.67
5 rooms, all facing street, south	$60
7 rooms facing Broadway	$65
5 rooms, beautiful rear view	$52.50
5 large, light rooms	$45

JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 58 St.

RUTHERFORD, HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR.
206-210 East 17th St.
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
4 & 5 rooms, $456 to $540.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 E. 17 St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Now Ready for Occupancy.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Northold
AND
Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.

Four rooms and bath.....$600 to $720
Five rooms and bath.....$800 to $900
Six rooms and bath.....$950 to $1,175
Seven rooms and two baths..$1,250 to $1,350

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

440 Riverside Drive

Corner 116th St.
The Paterno

Fireproof Building.
Two Passenger Elevators.
One Service Elevator.
Entrance on Clermont Ave.
Entrance on Riverside Drive.

Day and Night Hall, Elevator and Telephone Service.
All White Attendants.

3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTALS, $660 to $2,100.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES UNTIL 9 P. M.
Telephone, Morningside—6694.
Loton H. Slawson Company, Agent and Manager, 17 Madison Ave.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

Only Seven Apartments Remain Unleased

NEW YORK'S Finest Apartment House. The best location for your home in this city. Service, conveniences and equipment par excellence that appeals to those appreciating comfort, refinement and privacy.

8 to 10 rooms, 3 to 4 baths. Very attractive rentals.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

410 Park Avenue

Corner 55th Street

New 12-Story Apartment House

Now ready for occupancy

12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS

Living Room, 21x39.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.

RENTS $4,000 to $11,000

Renting Agent on Premises.
Booklet on Request.

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

116-122 East 63d Street

8 & 9 Rooms with 3 Baths
in New 9 Story Apartment House
Rents $1,800 to $2,650

Renting Agent on Premises.
Floor Plan Mailed on Request.
1 3-Room Apt. $750.
Suitable for Physician

Samuel A. Herzog,
299 Madison Av.
(or,)
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.,
421 Madison Av.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments
315 to 327 Eastern Parkway,
Cor. Franklin Av.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan

Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Supt. on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl., St. Johns Pl. car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS, $28 TO $50.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
43, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
2-3 Rooms and Bath.....$900-$540
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

34 EAST 40TH ST.

APARTMENT OF
2 ROOMS & BATH.
Also 1 Room, Alcove & Bath.
GEO. R. READ & CO.
3 East 35th St. (12256) 20 Nassau St.

NO. 24 GRAMERCY PARK

Park Privileges.
Duplex Apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths..$2,000
Duplex Apartment, 6 rooms, 1 bath..$2,100
Apply to Superintendent, or
GAINES & DRENNAN CO., Inc.,
25 East 28th St. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 814.

235 East 50th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
Now Open for Inspection.
READY ABOUT OCTOBER 1st.
3-4-5 Rooms and Bath,
$24 to $45.
Electric light, steam heat, porcelain kitchen and bathroom fixtures. Many other improvements. Renting Agent on premises, 2-3 P.M.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

995 MADISON AV.,

Northeast Corner 77th St.
Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths. LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Supt. on premises, or Chas. Guilden, 50 Elizabeth St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ST. IVES, 155 E. 72d ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $1,000.
Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator and all Improvements.
ALSO GROUND FLOOR DOCTOR'S APT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY
505 — FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

High Class Apartments to Lease.

315 Central Park West
N. W. Corner 91st Street.
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rental $1,750.

587 Riverside Drive
S. E. Cor. 136th Street.
4, 6 & 8 Rooms
$540 to $1,200.

1,211 Madison Av.
N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths,
Rent $1,500.

150 W. 79th St.
7 Rooms,
$1,800.
9 Rooms & 3 Baths,
Duplex Apartment,
$2,650.
Simplex Apartment,
$2,700.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES EACH HOUSE; OR
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

150 East 72d St.

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New 12 Story Fireproof Apartment House.

5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms

2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,500 to $2,650.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Mad. Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6200.

755 Park Av.

Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.

9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths

Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Mad. Av. Tel., Murray Hill—8500.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for Fall renting. 1, 2 and 3 large, airy outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent always on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.

RENTS—$600 TO $1,500
507 Madison Ave. at 53d St.

Murray Hill Apartments,
122-128 East 34th Street,
S. W. Cor. of Lex. Av. & 34th St.
Apartments of
7 AND 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
Convenient to the Subway. Madison Av., Lexington Av., and 34th St. surface cars.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR,
81 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 4641.

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.

A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful, large rooms, $720 & $840
7 light rooms, $1,000

BACHELOR APARTMENT
30 East 58th Street
Entire floor consisting of suite of large living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and private hallway. All modern improvements.
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.

THE MASON,

6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Cathedral Arms

The Riverside Apartment of Flatbush
536-548 OCEAN AV., Near Church Av.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
RENTS $45 TO $75
Block from Brighton "L" Line. Church Av. and Flatbush Av. Cars.
20 Minutes from Park Row

This beautiful Gothic structure, with an imposing entrance opening into an inner court of white enamel brick, is an innovation among apartment houses in Brooklyn. Architecturally perfect, it does not lack in other details possessing every modern convenience and comfort that are found in any high-class New York apartment.

Wolfinger & Lasberg Bldg. Co., Owners.
Supt. Always on Premises. Tel. 7179 Flatbush.

"HOLLYWOOD" 1055 Bergen St., bet. Bedford and Nostrand Avs.—4 and 5-room suites; hall and telephone service; rents $30-$40.
"GOLFON" 708 Sterling place, bet. Franklin and Bedford Avs.—4-5-6 room suites in 10-family building; low rent for this style of house; rents $26-$40.
20 Minutes from Manhattan
to Park Pl. Sta. via Brighton Beach "L."
Superintendent on premises.
BULKLEY & HORTON CO.,
385 Nostrand Av.,
414 Myrtle Av.

A—CORONADO—A

Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,800. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights

Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
The Montana
11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.

3 and 4 Rooms.
The Colonial
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

749 TO 781
EASTERN PARKWAY

7 and 8 rooms, two baths.
Rent $40 to $50 per month.
St. John's Place Car to Kingston Av.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
New Building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular. Five minutes Lackawanna Station. Immediate possession. Booklet. Inquire Supt., 57 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

MONTAUK

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
354 Ocean Av.—Flatbush.
22 Minutes from New York.
—Woodruff Av. Station, Brighton Beach "L."
Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, etc.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Westwood Realty Company,
685 FLATBUSH AV.,
Cor. WINTHROP ST.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

COLLINS' RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES. Near Flatbush Ave., block from Prospect Park Express station B. B. "L" and six car lines. One-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath. Price $8,750; terms to suit.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Two-family house; partly furnished if desired. Owner, 436 63d St., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BRONX OPPORTUNITY.
Two new stores on Plaza at 149th St. and 3d Av. at the right rent. Apply J. Clarence Davies, 149th St. and 3d Av.

Two-family; full lot; healthy location; will sacrifice. Telephone Owner, Chelsea 2678.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS,
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 West 91st St.; caretaker, premises. Particulars, Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling, 316 West 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block. Particulars of G. E. Fountain.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year country home in exclusive Greeley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central sixty minutes; five acres; all improvements; garage; station ten minutes; elevation, 540; commanding views; first mortgage, $20,500, 5 per cent.; attractive price to close estate. George Doan Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Douglaston—Delightful house, furnished, unfurnished. Particulars 32 East 76th. Phone 6613 Lenox.

Beautiful Garden City.—9 rooms, 2 baths; improvements; near station; $11,700, $1,000 cash; balance like rent. Post, 437 5th Av.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Farm Bargain! Colonial house of 12 rooms in fine condition, worth $6,000. 7 outbuildings; 125 acres; large orchard. Price $3,850. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—English home, $5,500; easy terms; plot 60x150 feet, high in healthy Orange Mts., 400 ft. elev.; near golf course; 20 min. to lake, country club, station; 35 min. to city; Lackawanna R. R.; 7 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, bath, return veranda, steam heat, attic; every city convenience; select neighborhood. Owner, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 804.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome homes among the trees, on large plots, near station, sold on monthly payments. Also a few large building plots at $500 each; very easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Westfield, N. J.—New six and seven room cottages on large plots, sold on very easy terms. Send for photograph and particulars. Also a few large building plots on monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

FOR SALE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
Several fine homes in very best locations at almost only land values; house with big lots; 8 to 15 rooms; owner going to Europe; no brokers. Owner, Z 220 Times Annex.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minute from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Am sacrificing new 6-room house; large living room, fireplace, combination range; all improvements; exceptionally located; investigate and make offer. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., New York.

MUST SELL picturesque bungalow on mountainside, overlooking river, open fireplace, large porch 52 feet long; commutation 130.; $675; terms. Sacrifice, 75 Times Downtown.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, sun parlor, electric, hydro-therapy baths, large porches. Dr Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bogota, 35 minutes out; homestead, 9 rooms, modern improvements; $4,600, your terms. Herrick, Room 459, 5th Av. Building.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

LIFE INCOME FROM FRUIT.
Nothing pays such large permanent incomes as fruit growing; apples and peaches planted on the same land will give you a life income; we can sell you a young orchard already in bearing, and now earning a profit; or we will plant one and care for it for you; Connecticut is famous for its peaches and apples; write for information. Connecticut Orchards Co., Yalesville, Conn.

$100,000 estate in Stamford at about two-thirds of its value on account of owner's illness; principals only. Address S. T., box 117 Times Downtown.

Real Estate—Out of City.

At a sacrifice, 10-acre estate; excellent neighborhood; high elevation; modern dwelling and stable; large shade trees and fruit orchard; no reasonable offer refused. Fox Realty Company, 22 East 42d St.

For Sale or Rent.—Delightful home; over an acre of ground; English garden; nine minutes from station; 45 minutes from New York. Address J. G. Lewis, Room 214, 17 State St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

COTTAGE OR BUNGALOW.
Will rent with option to buy at Woodridge, or build to order; large plots; all improvements; write for plans, photographs. Builder, 161 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Fifteen fine residences, best locations; want one or two properties only income; owner going to Europe; no brokers. Owner, Z 219 Times Annex.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

$12,000.
ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME,
MARYLAND, NEAR BALTIMORE.
A sacrifice owing to changes, marriages, &c., in family of owner. Address Francis, Box E 72 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

Handsome furnished house, with garage; 3 minutes from Grove St. station. Tell 2187 Party J. Orange. Inspection all day Sunday or by appointment. 4 South Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY R. MECHTOLD, Plaintiff, against ROLAND H. MECHTOLD, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 1st, 1914.
AVERY F. CUSHMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Roland H. Mechtold, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of July, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1914.

Dated New York, July 3d, 1914.
AVERY F. CUSHMAN,
Attorney for the Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 27 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To let, attractive price, desirable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,255 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

266 West 53d, Near 8th Av.—Four-story building, store, and first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Bauervein, 882 8th Av.

Light manufacturing or storage; heat, elevator, &c.; 1,000 square feet to 5,400 square feet; $25 and $40 up. G. P. Raffeto, 408 West 13th St.

121 West 83d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; bay show window; electric light; reasonable.

15th St., 60 West.—Very light sixth loft, 3,000 square feet; electric connection; elevator service; steam heat. Apply Janitor.

Corner store, suitable for modiste, corner Lexington Av. and 72d St.; moderate rent. Apply Mr. Elliot, 127 East 72d St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—One or two story building, suitable for candy manufacture in Manhattan or Williamsburg district. G. Casale & Sons, 298 Mott St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

ACCOUNT absence, will rent seven airy, exquisitely appointed FRONT rooms, two baths; running water in bedrooms; two fireplaces; elevator, electricity, books; maid optional; $1,200 season. SPECIAL, $1,500 year. 758 West End Av., (corner 97th,) Apartment 62.

A desirable, artistic, complete home for people looking for comfort downtown; NOT cheap rental; most desirable apartment, 50s. Telephone 376 Columbus.

113TH, 5/7 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE; FROM SEPT 15; NEWLY DECORATED. TELEPHONE 8240 MORNING.

Riverside Drive, 400.—Six attractive rooms; maid's lavatory; piano; private telephone. Morningside 2351.

47th St., 16 West.—Kitchenette apartment, furnished or unfurnished; one, two rooms; conveniences.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all night elevator.

East Side.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Five to six room furnished apartment wanted, near Morningside or Central Park, from middle of September for Winter; state price and full particulars. R 339 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT,
301 WEST 107TH, COR. BROADWAY.
SEVEN LIGHT ROOMS, unfurnished; tiled bath; four flights; hall service, telephone; clean, tidy; all improvements; private house block, elegant neighborhood; $50; decorated to suit.

CORNER APARTMENTS,
130 WEST 113TH STREET,
S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Avenue.
High-class apartments, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, private hall light; rents $47.50-$55. Apply Superintendent.

2,035-7 SEVENTH AV.,
ADJOINING 122D STREET.
High-class apartments, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, telephone, shower, and other modern improvements. Rents $41-$43. Apply Superintendent.

94th St., 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; six light rooms, one bath, two toilets; and one first floor, eight fine rooms, two baths, extra large.

STANLEY COURT, 528-527 WEST 134TH ST.
2-4-5 ROOMS, $22 TO $34.
Equal to elevator apartments.
F. Mott, Agt., 512 W. 134th. Tel. 640 Morning.

MANITOU, ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
221 West 141st, (7th Av.;) magnificent 4, 6, 8 rooms; modern; $30 up.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
318-328 N. Y. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts. 5-6-7 Rooms. $660-$900.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

11th St., 27 West.—The Larchmont—High class elevator apartment, eight large all outside rooms, southern exposure; Washington Square section; moderate rental.

Waverly Place, 106, (next to Washington Square.)—Single flat, eight rooms, bath, all improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

530 WEST END AV.,
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

$1,100 to $1,800 for 8 rooms and bath. 13-16 Central Park West, cor. 61st St. CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

A ten-room studio apartment, with three baths, fourth floor east. Apply 44 West 77th St.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS.
304-306 WEST 82D STREET.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

123D, 547 WEST. (BROADWAY.)
Elevator apartment; southern exposure; first-class house; six rooms, bath; $50-$55.

67th St., 135 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all newly decorated; new mantels; $27-$29.

67th St., 129-131 West.—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; newly decorated; $26.

Attractive apartments, one and two rooms and bath, with maid service; rooms large and comfortable. 150 West 57th St.

158th St., 607 West.—Four and six rooms; very large and attractive; all improvements; $30-$45.

163d, 100 West, (near Ogden Av.)—Modern apartment, 7 exceptionally large outside rooms; entire floor; first-class location.

To Let.—Apartment; 3 Rutherford Place; 6 rooms; electric light; steam heat; $70. Apply janitor.

For Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

Apartments for rent on west side, Wm. P. Sheridan, 127th St. and Riverside Drive.

63d St., 159 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; $53.

181st St., 565 West.—Six large, light rooms; all impts.; electric light; telephone; $30-$36.

104th St., 114 West.—Cheap 4 rooms; all improvements; bath; "L," Subway.

For Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

176th, 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $50 to $54.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Old Broadway, 85.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $15.

44th, 25 West.—Excellent 2-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; unfurnished; $50 up.

West End Ave., 410, near 79th St. 7-8 rooms; $1,000-$1,200.

East Side.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; all improvements; moderate. 130 East 31st St.

48 EAST 99TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

19th, 234 East.—Five rooms, bath; private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

115 East 53d St., at Park Av.
7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,950 to $2,000.

Washington Sq. So., 62.—Studio apts., 3 and 4 rooms and bath; rents, $720 and $1,000.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (Corner Tremont Av.)—Six rooms and bath; large and sunny, with all improvements; $34, $38.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 90th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3063 Riverside.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted, through floor, with bath, in private house, furnished or unfurnished, west side, 70th to 110th St.; man and wife; highest references. Z 318 Times Annex.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates—1c.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Cool rooms; private bath; modern conveniences; references.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, in private family; board optional; references.

34TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Beautiful large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large, small rooms; singly, en suite; board optional; select neighborhood.

80TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; table guests.

A.—66 MADISON AV.

Elegant rooms, single, suite; private baths; reasonable rates; hotel service; meals optional; transients accommodated. 58 East 86th.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

77H AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Unusual opportunity; secure handsome rooms; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

56TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent board; table guests.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $10; single, $8.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

53D ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private bath, electricity, references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected; private bath; table guests accommodated; reasonable.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent meals; Subway, elevator; reasonable.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 264 WEST, (Formerly 14 East 44th.)—Rooms with board; table guests.

73D, 118 WEST, (the Wilgn.)—Very fine suite, suitable 2, 3 gentlemen; also large, small rooms; private bath; Subway, "L," surface cars; excellent table.

74TH ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private bath; first-class table; home comforts; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; newly decorated; parlor dining; moderate rates.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; excellent table

78TH, 153-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Boarders wanted; large and small rooms; private house; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Suite, with private bath; small rooms, homelike; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; telephone.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests. Schuyler 8810.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; two smaller rooms; excellent table board; references.

82D, 45 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Three large rooms, hall room; permanent preferred; table guests.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; baths; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large and one medium-sized room; parlor dining; references

85TH, 122 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Attractive rooms in refined home; all appointments first class.

86TH St., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity, excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; all home comforts.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, in family; table guests; bus, "L."

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; permanent guests; good home cooking; references.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; "L;" few accommodated; references; French cuisine.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining room; telephone, gas, and electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electric lights; excellent cuisine; reference.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Double, single outside rooms; southern exposure; modern elevator apartment; Subway and elevated; home cooking. Apartment 7 E.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Newly furnished double room; private bath; twin beds; electricity; smaller rooms; American home; superior table; gentlemen.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 525 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Large, light room; elevator apartment; exceptional meals. Peters.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; references; telephone.

AN unusual private residence in beautiful location, overlooking Hudson, but only half block from Broadway; informal, refined; Aeolian, Victrola; billiard room; unlimited hot water; electricity; good meals; open fireplaces; a home promising comfortable, pleasant Winter. Mrs. Collette, 822 West 107th St.

Refined home offered young couple; ten minutes' walk to Broadway Subway terminal; charming country; hot-water heat; porch; Steinway piano; sports. W 175 Times.

ROCHHURST.—Comfortable; year round; private home; city limits; grounds; home cooking; references. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil. (104M Kingsbridge.)

THE EVELYN LODGE,
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS, 80th St., 106-108-110 West.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food—wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

THE NORWOOD, 174 W. 136th, cor. 7th Av. —Family hotel, restaurant; every room newly renovated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4413.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG COUPLE desires medium-sized room, with two meals, in refined boarding house; West 80s; not exceeding $15. J. C., 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes single room, running water, with two meals a day; $10; preferably west side above 72d St. T 33 Times.

YOUNG SINGLE MAN would like nicely furnished room, good board; private family; German cooking preferred; west, between 34th and 60th Sts. T 32 Times.

By young Jewish couple, in private family preferred; state price, full particulars. G 44 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

St. George Heights.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

For Fall and Winter.—Arrangements now made; well-heated house; unobstructed view of river; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 2161 Yonkers. W. E. Robinson.

New York State.

Dr. J. B. Knipe, physician and trainer. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y. City gymnasium, 85 Franklin St.

New Jersey.

Ideal location convalescents, rest cases; quiet, refined; moderate rates; ample shady grounds; near New York; all conveniences; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Matuchen, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 18 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large and small rooms; reasonable.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Cheerful large room; two beds, lavatory; suitable two men.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Bright, cool rooms; porcelain bathtubs; gentlemen only; $2.50 up week. Stevens.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; double, single rooms; newly furnished; every modern convenience; suitable gentleman; moderate prices.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (Near 79th St.)—Physician's office, extension, waiting room; private house; desirable living accommodations; excellent location. Tel. 101 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 162-180, (34th.)—Small, large, furnished, unfurnished rooms; telephone; reasonable.

West Side.

7TH AV., 26, (near 12th.)—Refined American home, cool porches, rooms; modern conveniences; desirable location; homelike; gentleman; moderate. Chelsea 3346.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; gentlemen; permanent; electricity; references.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortable, attractive rooms for gentlemen; refined; private house.

11TH, 105 WEST.—Large, light first-floor front room; convenient; select; moderate.

20TH ST., 428 WEST, (opposite Seminary.)—Comfortable furnished rooms, all modern conveniences.

21ST, 218 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; connecting rooms, $7; conveniences. Breen.

29TH ST., 318 WEST.—Large room; private house; near new Post Office; references.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large and medium sized rooms; newly furnished; attractive rates.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Room with bath; single, en suite; private house; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large room; private bath; private bath; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

52D ST., 38 WEST.—Good-sized, well and newly furnished front room, with connecting bath, $7 weekly; gentlemen only; private house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also small, cosey room; references.

55TH ST., 101 WEST, Apartment 2.—Attractive outside rooms; southern exposure; freshly renovated; running water; scrupulously clean; references.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; other rooms; steam heat, electric light; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 361 WEST.—Large single rooms, elegantly furnished; quiet house; bath on every floor; telephone; gentlemen only.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Large, light rooms; modern conveniences; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; electricity; also other room; moderate.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms for gentlemen; running water.

58TH, 322 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable for four; other rooms; clean; telephone; refined.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsome studios; suites; double, single rooms; private baths; electricity; phone.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome parlor studio, part time; large and small rooms.

60TH, 22 WEST. (The New York.) Columbus Circle.—Single rooms, $3; suites, $10.50 weekly; improvements; hotel service; Subway, "L" one block; $1 daily. Phone 10241 Columbus.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; references.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; hot water; six baths; telephone; good service; electricity.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; also single room; charming apartment. Wilde.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms; private baths; steam heat; references exchanged.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Large and small rooms; inside room, well ventilated, $2.50; steam heat; doctor's floor; front parlor for dentist, light business, or private.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large rooms; comfortable, clean; running water; convenient, select location; references.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large single room; hot, cold water; bath adjoining; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentlemen wishing large, light room, private bath; private family; in elegant apartment. Phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable gentleman, couple; running water; telephone; Subway.

71ST, 280 WEST.—Large double rooms; beautifully furnished; running water; Subway express.

71ST ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; private bath; electric lights.

72D, 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement, finest appointments; telephone.

73D, 145 WEST.—Large and small, attractive rooms; Subway; gentlemen; references; telephone. Columbus 4811.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms, two beds, running water, shower, electricity, telephone. Doherty.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Elegantly and completely furnished large and small rooms; modern conveniences; electric light; owner's residence.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; newly decorated; references.

73D, 273 WEST.—Attractive floor; private house for party bachelors; best service.

73D, 173 WEST.—One double and single room; moderate; references.

74TH ST., 2,131 Broadway.—Dainty room; fine apartment; reasonable; Subway, "L," Wardell.

75TH ST., 226 WEST.—Couple or two young men; suite facing Broadway; telephone; private family; home environment. Kelly.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated; private house; rooms en suite with private bath, or single; telephone.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, exclusive neighborhood; suitable dancing studio or bachelor apartment. 5858 Col.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double, adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Private home; large, furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; also an entire floor.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, including back parlor, with private bath; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH ST., 9 WEST.—Rooms, single or en suite, modern residence, beautifully decorated, newly furnished; scrupulously clean, comfortable, convenient; exclusive neighborhood, located at entrance to most beautiful part of Central Park; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; comfortable; running water; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large rooms, second floor; single room; electricity, telephone; moderate.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Front room; electricity; near bath; everything first class; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Newly decorated house; first-class service; single, suite; private bath.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Large and small rooms for men; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room; bath optional; kitchenette; telephone; high-class; moderate.

77TH ST., 123 WEST.—Newly, handsomely furnished rooms in refined, private family; parlor suite; suitable for physician or couple.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; parlor for physician; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, well-furnished rooms, single and en suite; private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Newly decorated; telephone, electric light; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $5-$10.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms; bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished, renovated house; sanitary, cheerful rooms; refined surroundings; rates reasonable; inspection invited. Subway, elevated.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms, refined home; shower baths; phone; references.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated. Schuyler 10057.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; electricity; near Subway.

80TH, 169 WEST.—Tastefully furnished suite; one, two gentlemen; single room; Subway, "L."

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished; moderate; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large rooms; private bath; lavatory; private house.

82D, 146 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well furnished large rooms, electric lights; southern exposure; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms; electricity; lavatories, elevator. Schuyler 8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all conveniences; reasonable. Telephone 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; rates moderate; excellent table.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Newly furnished house; sanitary, cheerful rooms; refined surroundings; rates reasonable; inspection invited; elevated; telephone; references.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Fine, clean room; running water; 'phone; gentleman; $4. Mayer.

84TH, 268 WEST.—Elevator apartment; outside rooms; lavatory; electricity; reasonable; sixth floor.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Refined private house; desirable large, small rooms, bath; telephone.

86TH ST., 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, one, two, or three persons; private dwelling; telephone; Subway station; gentlemen; references.

87TH, 319 WEST.—A handsome large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Handsome newly decorated rooms, running water, private bath; breakfast.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Sunny front room; one small room; quiet surroundings; conveniences; breakfast.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms; newly decorated; select house; shower baths; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—My rooms are well furnished and comfortable; transients accommodated. Riverside 5534.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium room; telephone; select house.

92D, 3 WEST.—Three exceptionally pleasant rooms overlooking reservoir; elevator; private family.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Four large connecting rooms; suitable for couple; second floor.

93D, 68 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms above parlor; private baths; Subway, "L."

93D, 109 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; $10; board optional; other rooms.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished and renovated house; sanitary; large, small rooms; private bath; low rates.

93D ST., 69 WEST.—Large, bright room, with bath adjoining; convenient all cars; telephone. McCoy.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; front basement; board optional; references.

94TH, 262 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private house; private family; gentlemen.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room facing Broadway; running water; private family; board optional; very reasonable. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 230 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully decorated parlor suite, everything new, suitable couple or gentlemen looking for exclusive home. Also newly furnished single room; running water; elevator apartment. Telephone. Barger, Apartment 7C.

97TH ST., 226 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, delightfully cool, beautifully furnished outside room, adjoining bath and shower; bay window to south; parlor, piano, home privileges; moderate rates. Huet, 8A.

97TH, 230 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Handsome suite; everything new; accommodate two or three seeking one of the ordinary rooms; sunshine, cleanliness; elevator. Barger. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, adjoining bath, running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; two, three and four outside rooms; exclusive kitchen; modern elevator apartment. Rogers.

97TH, 136 WEST.—One, two, three-room

SAVE 30 BATHERS BY A HUMAN CHAIN

Rescuers Who Go to Aid Two Drowning Men Are Caught by the Undertow at Long Beach.

WAVE UPSETS LIFEBOAT

Men Who Can't Swim Clasp Hands and Drag Those Who Are Exhausted to the Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Sept. 7.—Capt. Albert Reese and Fred Bottzer, life guards at Long Beach, left their stand in front of the Hotel Nassau and started to swim out through the heavy surf at 4 o'clock this afternoon to aid two bathers, who were about 300 feet from shore and were struggling to get back as the tide began to turn. Most of the swimmers on the beach followed the two life guards out to the rescue, while the rest of the 3,000 persons on the shore watched them anxiously.

By the time the two life savers got to the struggling men, several of the other swimmers who had accompanied them were in need of assistance. For three days a stiff sea breeze had been piling up the surf, and at the turn of the tide the water was rough and had a strong undertow.

In a few minutes several of those who had set out bravely to participate in a rescue were shouting for help and the crowd on shore saw that about thirty men were in serious danger.

"Form a life-line!" shouted somebody. Soon forty or fifty bathers clapsed hands and ran out into the water for about 100 feet. Three spent swimmers who were being towed to the shore were passed over to those in the line and dragged along to safety. But the line of bathers clasping hands could not be extended far enough, because those in the lead were out of their depth and could not brace themselves against the waves.

D. I. Schaver, Jack Lethridge, Deputy State Attorney General John J. Dwyer, and other volunteer lifesavers got an axe and Lethridge swam out with it and cut one of the long life ropes. With one end of this the three men started to swim in the direction of the exhausted bathers, but a lifeboat manned by six men got to the drowning men before the rescuers with the lifeline. Man after man, weak from fighting the furious surf, was lifted in. When the boat had taken in all it could hold many others clung to the gunwales to be towed to the shore. As the crew was starting for the shore a wave capsized the overburdened boat.

A score of men were holding to the bottom of the boat. Some had started to swim back to the beach and others were floundering in the surf when the three men arrived with the lifeline. Some of the strongest swimmers took charge of two men who were unconscious and caught hold of the lifeline, which was dragged shoreward by men in the beach. Quitting the rope, Dwyer seized one exhausted man and without help towed him to shore, while Capt. Reese and Bottzer, who had gone out a second time, after rescuing the first two men, returned to make more rescues.

Four times the life rope was carried out to the capsized boat before all were taken from it. In the meantime Dwyer, Reese, and Bottzer had each made several rescues, and three physicians—Dr. D. A. Devanney, Dr. William S. Rogers, and Dr. J. M. Johnson—were working over the exhausted men who were carried to the Hotel Nassau. Dr. William H. Mills, a dentist of 3,725 Eighth Avenue, New York, who was one of the two men whose danger called out the life guards in the first place, was soon revived, but John Mentz, a German, who has been stopping at the Hotel Nassau with George Gould, was unconscious when he was brought to the shore. The pulmotor owned by the village of Long Beach was employed, but so much water entered his lungs that, according to the physicians, he will probably suffer pneumonia. Others who had narrow escapes were Dr. Mitchell, a New York physician; G. R. Usher of 1,003 Summit Avenue, the Bronx, and John Hasslen of Jamaica.

GOV. WALSH INJURED.

Massachusetts Executive Fractures Arm When Horse Throws Him.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Gov. Walsh was thrown from a horse at the Parke Riding School today, sustaining a compound fracture of the right arm, just above the elbow joint. Physicians who attended him at a private hospital reduced the fracture while he was under the influence of ether, and announced tonight that he was resting comfortably.

The Governor was just about to start on a practice ride in preparation for the parades to be held in Baltimore in connection with the "Star-Spangled Banner" celebration. He had one foot in the stirrup and was swinging the other over the horse's back when a horse standing alongside moved against his mount, which jumped and thrust the Governor over its side to the ground.

"This is a fine way to start a campaign," Gov. Walsh remarked when Capt. Grunby, his aid, reached his side.

Because of the surroundings when the Governor fell the possibility of lockjaw was present, and the doctors injected an anti-tetanus serum. The wound, which was said to be a bad one, two pieces of bone protuding through the skin, was closed with four stitches.

Challenges Barnes to Debate.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, sent a letter yesterday to William Barnes, Jr., Republican State Chairman, challenging him to a debate on local option in Albany early in October. Mr. Barnes has sued Mr. Anderson, basing his complaint on a letter in which the crusader charged that Mr. Barnes was responsible for the defeat of a local option bill. Mr. Anderson asserted yesterday that in a debate he could place responsibility for the defeat of the bill.

Hedges Petitions Sent to Albany.

Petitions for the designation of Job E. Hedges as a Republican candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination were sent to Albany by special messenger yesterday afternoon from the Hedges headquarters in the Hotel Martinique. Altogether 6,200 enrolled Republicans have signed the petitions. It was said that all of the sixty-two counties in the State are represented in the signatures.

Wood Pulp to be Shipped Here.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 7.—The steamer Ismian, due here tomorrow, will take as part of her cargo to New York 500 tons of spruce wood pulp from British Columbia. This is the first pulp shipment from British Columbia to the Atlantic coast and is expected to be the forerunner of many more.

SHOT FIRED IN SPEEDING CAR

McAlpin's Chauffeur, with Friends, Tries to Escape with Woman.

With an injured woman screaming in fright in the tonneau and three men beside her trying to push Policeman Valpolex from the running board of the automobile, George A. Scott, according to the police, last evening drove an automobile up Amsterdam Avenue from 100th Street to 106th Street and then east in 106th Street to Columbus Avenue, where he stopped only when the patrolman pressed a revolver to his head

As the automobile shot past 104th Street, Valpolex's revolver was discharged accidentally when he was struggling with the three men in the tonneau and one of the men was shot in the right leg. Scott did not slow up even when this happened, the police said.

Throughout the wild ride, Valpolex blew his police whistle and Policeman Ulirich, racing behind Scott's car in a commandeered automobile, threatened to shoot the chauffeur. Valpolex's whistle was heard in the West 100th Street Station and the reserves turned out in pursuit of the two racing automobiles. The screams of the woman, the shouts of the men, the whistle and the revolver shot attracted the startled attention of everyone along Amsterdam Avenue, so that soon after Scott was stopped he was surrounded by a score of policemen and 1,000 persons.

Scott is a chauffeur employed by George L. McAlpin, one of the owners of the Hotel McAlpin, who is now at East Hampton, L. I., his home at 9 East Ninetieth Street being closed for the Summer. It was Mr. McAlpin's automobile that Scott was driving, and the three men in the tonneau were Scott's friends, whom, the police say, he was taking for a joy ride. The automobile was noticed first by the police at 101st Street and Broadway, where it was found by Valpolex and Ulirich just after it had knocked down Miss Mary Condon of 177 West 102d Street. When the policemen reached it, the men had lifted Miss Condon into the tonneau and were about to start, they said, for a hospital.

Valpolex jumped on the running board and told Scott to drive to the West 100th Street Station, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues. Scott drove south in Broadway to 100th Street and turned east, as though he were going to the station, but, the police said, he suddenly put on full speed and turned north when he reached Amsterdam Avenue.

The wounded man, who was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was found that his condition was not serious, said he was Otto A. Darersksy of 205 West 101st Street. He and the two other men in the tonneau, Charles Powers of 161 West Sixty-sixth Street and Michael Shanley of 93 Amsterdam Avenue, were charged with assault. Scott was charged with intoxication and violation of the motor vehicle law. Miss Condon was not seriously injured and was taken to her home.

AUTOS KILL TWO CHILDREN.

Parents Witness Death of Little Girl in New Jersey.

Carl John Webber, the 5-year-old son of John Webber of 128 Kossuth Street, Union Hill, N. J., was knocked down and crushed to death at Fairview, near Hackensack, yesterday afternoon by an auto owned and operated by Henry Sternberger of 10 Berkeley Heights Park, Bloomfield. The child was killed in the presence of his parents.

Solomon Haleo, eleven years old, of 166 Orchard Street, was knocked down and killed last night at Orchard and Delancey Streets by an automobile driven by William J. O'Connor of Seventeenth Street and Surf Avenue, Coney Island. A crowd which gathered threatened to attack O'Connor, but policemen dispersed it. The chauffeur was not arrested.

Pony Jumps on Auto; Rider Hurt.

BALDWINS, L. I., Sept. 7.—An auto, driven by William Brookhauser of this place, this afternoon in Centennial Avenue frightened a polo pony ridden by Frank Hulse of Hempstead. The pony bounded into the air when ten feet from the motor and came down astride the engine hood, his front legs on one side and his hind ones on the other. Hulse was flung through the windshield and seriously hurt. When the pony was got off the hood all four legs were found to be broken. He was killed later.

LABOR UNIONS HOLD PICNICS

Thousands of Workers Celebrate Holiday Without Parade.

With their wives and children, 5,000 members of the Central Federated Union gathered at Manhattan Casino, at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, yesterday for a celebration of Labor Day, arranged as a substitute for the usual Labor Day parade, which was abandoned on account of expense.

A picnic and games were followed by dancing in the evening. The Women's Trade Union League turned out in great force, its group of shirtwaist workers and workers in the clothing trade capturing most of the prizes.

In addition to the celebration at the Manhattan Casino, local unions held picnic parties, with games, at near-by resorts. The Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen met at Schuetzen Park in New Jersey, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union held a dinner at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, while 3,000 union men marched from Trenton to the Trenton Fair Grounds for a barbecue.

At Witzel's Point View Grove, on Long Island Sound, Long Island unions met with 3,000 members of the John F. Ahearn Association, from Manhattan. With the Ahearn men were Thomas Foley, Senator Christopher D. Sullivan, Thomas Sheehan, City Clerk Scully, and Congressman Goldfogle.

Canada May Call F. L. Temple.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., Sept. 7.—Frederick L. Temple of Cedar Grove, who attracted considerable attention to himself two years ago when he refused to permit his schoolboy son to pledge allegiance to the American flag, has been notified by the Canadian military authorities that his services may be required with the Canadian troops in the European war. Mr. Temple served a number of years as Captain in the Second Regiment of the Royal Canadian Artillery, stationed at St. John's, Nova Scotia, and he is still on the reserve list of that organization.

Washington Talks in New Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 7.—Dr. Booker T. Washington, head of Tuskegee Institute, began a tour of New Jersey today by addressing a large gathering of negroes in this place, and urging them to make greater efforts toward constructive work. He warned the colored men that they were spending too much time defending their race and showing resentment of things that had little or no significance.

FRENCH MONOPLANE WINS SHAM BATTLE

Two Foreign Machines Declared Easy Winners Over American Biplane at Hempstead Plains.

DEFEATED FLIER WRECKED

Pilot Beckwith and Designer Stunned When Biplane Plunges to Ground—High Speed Made.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 7.—A heavy military tractor biplane was sent up at Hempstead Plains this afternoon to represent the type of aeroplane developed in America in a sham battle with two monoplanes of a type recently developed in France.

The American machine was set at the task of dropping bombs over a designated position. The monoplanes were sent up to "wreck" it by gaining a higher altitude and dropping bombs upon it, or else to force it to seek safety in flight.

After half an hour of speedy flying, in which all three machines in the manoeuvre circled high above Garden City and the surrounding country, John E. Sloane, who judged the event, declared the French machines to be easy winners.

The biplane, while trying to fly away from its monoplane pursuers, fled to the southeast of Garden City, where it was caught by a heavy side wind, against which it could not fight, and it dropped ignominiously.

Sidney Beckwith, pilot of the biplane, was thrown to the ground, his propellers and landing skids smashed, and his left wing crumpled up. A. E. Crabtree, designer of the biplane, who acted as bomb thrower for Beckwith, received a severe shaking up, but was not injured badly enough to need medical attention.

The big biplane landed squarely on its nose and remained in that position for half an hour before crowds which ran from all directions toward the wrecked machine could give assistance to the stunned aviators.

Harold Kantner, who pursued the biplane with the greater effectiveness, flew a "monocoque" built on the lines of the latest French scouting machines. His engine was a 50 horse power gnome, which was 30 horse power less than the standard gnome type used on scouting machines for the French Army. If he had had the more powerful engine he would have been able to make 75 miles an hour. As it was he registered 65 miles an hour.

After flying over a given course toward the spot picked out as a target for bombs, the biplane came into effective position in twelve minutes. Kantner in the monoplane flew over the same course into position to fight the biplane in nine minutes. Beckwith, from the biplane, dropped three of five bombs he carried with him when white blotches began to appear in the sky above him. They were from Kantner's machine, which was 1,000 feet above Beckwith, and ready to swoop down upon it or to follow it with the advantage of altitude in any direction it might decide to take.

The biplane at first tried to climb, but the monoplane demonstrated in a few upward circles that it could climb much faster than its heavier rival, so the biplane made off to the southeast to get the full benefit of a wind blowing in that direction.

The run with the wind was to the biplane's advantage for a short distance, but when Beckwith tried to turn it back into the wind he met with difficulties due to the fact that in building his machine for military purposes he had encased in bullet-proof material a large body in which there was room for a pilot, a bomb thrower, and a considerable cargo of bombs. The wind playing against this large incased body drove the machine sideways in a long drift that ended only when the left wing collided with the ground, and sent the whole machine down.

The war manoeuvres will be continued next Saturday and Monday by the aviators stationed at Hempstead Plains.

JUMPS TO ESCAPE FLAMES.

J. A. Dordan's Chauffeur Caught in Burning Garage at Sea Bright.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA BRIGHT, N. J., Sept. 7.—Because the only fire engine of Sea Bright was busy with a blaze at the garage of Mrs. Mary Riker at 2 o'clock this afternoon, a fire which started in a garage belonging to James A. Dordan, Treasurer of the J. T. Brady Construction Company of New York, destroyed Mr. Dordan's cottage and two garages and finally died out for lack of fuel.

The second fire started from the explosion of the gasoline tank of the Benz racing car which won the Vanderbilt Cup race in 1913. The chauffeur, whose exit by the door was cut off, escaped by diving out a window. George Hall, who was at work on the second story of the garage, jumped and sustained a broken leg.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Fire in the Wilson Building, at Lawrence and Mechanic Streets, yesterday did damage estimated at $80,000.

NEWARK.—More than 100 deaf-mutes from various parts of the State attended the tenth biennial convention of the New Jersey Association for the Deaf held yesterday in Trinity House. The important topic in sign language was the organization of a campaign to stop imposters who represent themselves as deaf-mutes.

HACKENSACK.—Father Joseph Dolan, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, called on the police yesterday to quiet a mob of Italians who threatened to break in the door to get a large banner of Saint Anthony which hung inside. They had been refused permission to carry it in a parade.

CULVER'S LAKE.—Miss Florence Steinacker of Brooklyn slipped off a rock while bathing yesterday, but was saved by Mrs. H. J. Gibbons of Newark, who threw her an inflated automobile tire which kept her afoat.

POMPTON LAKES.—One of the copper ventilators of the battleship Maine, blown up in Havana Harbor, was unveiled yesterday as a monument to members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics who were killed when the ship was destroyed.

MILLBURN.—Owing to the condition of the money markets, R. M. Grant & Co. of New York are to be released from their contract to buy an issue of $39,000 4½ per cent. school bonds.

TRENTON.—Four men, including Special Officer Moses A. Johnson, were held in $200 bail each today by Justice of the Peace Constadine, charged with having looted farmers' wagons of truck.

TRENTON.—Walter Williams, the Mercerville man who was burned Wednesday last while trying to light a kitchen fire, died in St. Francis Hospital here yesterday.

PHILLIPSBURG.—The left leg of Frank Fort, twenty-two years old, of South Easton was torn off yesterday when his motorcycle collided with an automobile on Morris Turnpike.

DANIELS ADVISES THE PRESS

Should Subordinate News to Service of Country, Secretary Declares.

VERGENNES, Vt., Sept. 7.—Subordinate the printing of news to the service of the country, especially when international issues are involved and the times are fraught with peril—this was the counsel of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to American editors as expressed here tonight before the Vermont Press Association. Mr. Daniels declared that no editor could be patriotic who permitted his love for sensation or his zeal in printing news to lead to the publication of something that might embarrass his Government in diplomatic relations with another.

"The duty of the press is to be critical, but always to be just and accurate," the Secretary said. He emphasized the responsibilities of the editor, but asserted that his duty was first that of a citizen.

"If the press does not battle for the people, it has degenerated into a mere phonograph," he said. "I sometimes fear that the editor of today has forgotten his mission. He sometimes thinks that he is chiefly a purveyor of news, and that his work is ended when he has given accurate descriptions of current events. Yellowback dime novels have been the undoing of many imaginative youths, but they have been wholesome in comparison with the sensational journals, whose columns reek with the slime of the slums."

Mr. Daniels declared his agreement with Thomas Jefferson that, if given to choose only one, a free Government or a free press, he would choose the latter.

"Wherever there is a free press," he added, "a Government cannot long be unjust."

Car Afire on Brooklyn Bridge.

A Smith Street car, bound for Brooklyn, caught fire on the Manhattan side of the Brooklyn Bridge at 5:30 o'clock yesterday when the trolley pole was jarred out of place and tore down the trolley wire. A score of passengers escaped unhurt through a shower of sparks, and after a part of the roof of the car had been destroyed the fire was put out by the fire-fighting system of the bridge.

To Arraign Mrs. Seaton Today.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 7.—Mrs. Alice L. Seaton, indicted for the murder of actor husband, Frederick R. Seaton, at Bogota on Aug. 13, will be arraigned here tomorrow morning before Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker. Mrs. Seaton's counsel is prepared to offer a plea of not guilty. An early date for her trial is expected.

N. B. PORTER TAKES POISON.

Hardware Man Denies Suicide Attempt, but Is Arrested.

Nathan B. Porter, 55 years old, a Director in the wholesale hardware firm of Chapman, Porter & Woelfling, 180 West Street, was made a prisoner, charged with attempted suicide, in the Washington Heights Hospital last night after he had drunk a bottle of chloroform liniment at his home, 614 West 157th Street.

His wife returned home and found him suffering great pain. She summoned an ambulance. Mr. Porter told Dr. Lipkin, who responded, that he had taken the liniment by mistake and had not intended to commit suicide. It was said at the hospital that he would recover.

ENTOMBED MINERS LOST.

Rescuers Abandon Hope of Reaching Men Caught in Cave-In.

ADAMSON, Okla., Sept. 7.—Rescuers this afternoon abandoned the hope of reaching the thirteen men entombed in the Union Coal Company's mine here since last Friday. It will take more than a week to remove the debris, according to experts at the scene.

An entrance to the wrecked mine was made late Saturday from an adjoining property, but no sound has come from the entombed men and all are believed to be dead.

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starring in "The Girl from Utah," wearing our new soft hat—
THE CUTAWAY
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"NORMAN"
ON THE WAY—A NEW
ARROW COLLAR
DUE SEPT. 15th

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Saturday. 2:20.
JOHN DREW in the Comedy in 3 Acts,
THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND
by Dario Niccodemi and Michael Morton.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN
GIRL FROM UTAH

FULTON Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
West 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. TWIN BEDS

HUDSON W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tomorrow (Pop.)
A Detective Comedy—THE LAST WEEKS DUMMY

GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15.
Fourth Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.

GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
A New American Comedy CORDELIA BLOSSOM
by George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester

GRAND OP. HOUSE, 8th Ave., 23d St. Ev. 8:15.
Mat. Tom'w 25 & 50c. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

New Amsterdam THEATRE, W. 42d St.
OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 14TH, SEATS THIS THURS.
THE KLAW & ERLANGER Present
A New Drama by Austin Strong.
DRAGON'S CLAW
DIRECTION HENRY MILLER

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sun.) 9:30. OPEN ALL YEAR in the Aerial Gardens (Atop New Amsterdam Theatre). Phone 3093 Bryant.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
BEGINNING TONIGHT at 8:15. "It Pays to Advertise" A FARCICAL FACT BY ROI COOPER
COHAN & HARRIS THINK MEGRUE & WALTER HACKETT

ELTINGE 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
Tomorrow Night, 8:20. (Seats Now.)
INNOCENT An Original Play IN 4 ACTS with Pauline Frederick

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30.
A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY.
THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
SEASON'S FIRST BIG COMEDY TRIUMPH!!
FIRST MATINEE THURSDAY
"The most delightful French play we have had this season."—ALAN DALE.
"Wholly delightful."—WORLD.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
THE Beautiful Adventure
with its wonderful cast, including
Charles Cherry, Ann Murdock, Ernest Lawford and Mrs. Whiffen
"Comedy of great charm."—TIMES.
"Welcome addition to the plays of the new season."—TRIBUNE.
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"Should prove fascinating."—TELEGRAPH.
"Will prove a popular attraction."—HERALD.
"Exquisite comedy."—TELEGRAM.

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Ev. & SAT. 43-44Sts. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1
WARS OF THE WORLD
1000 PEOPLE—100 ANIMALS.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1914

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thes. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w $1.50
A New, Original Play. THE BLUDGEON By Paul Armstrong

SHUBERT'S Thes., 44th, W. of B'way. Tom'w Eve.
A New Play, with Music. MISS DAISY
Cast includes Florence Mackie, Alice Hageman, Anna Wheaton, Joseph Letora, Donald McDonald and MAE MURRAY.

COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. THURS. EVE.
A New Comedy Drama. A MODERN GIRL Seats Now.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
THE 3RD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

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PEG O' MY HEART
500 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.00.

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Extraordinary Prices: 25c to $1.00. Matinee Tomorrow. All Seats 25c to 50c.

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Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
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Kitty MacKay with MOLLIE McINTYRE and Original Company.

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ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Gus Edwards & His Song Revue, Emmet De Voy; Von Tilzer & Nord, others.

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STRAND Broadway & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P.M., 10-50c. Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian" Strand Orch. & Quartette. Nxt Wk, 'Burning Daylight'

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